FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRAVDA VIEWS NEW U.S. STRATEGIC DOCTRINE

'Dangerous' Documents

LD220642 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- When early in summer this year U.S. President Ronald Reagan officially declared in Westminister Palace in London a 'crusade' against real socialism, his administration had already drawn up the basic guidelines for the new strategic doctrine, the newspaper PRAVDA writes. The calls for a 'crusade' have crowned ideologically the new strategy aimed at trying to implement the illusory dreams of ensuring world hegemony for the USA by means of military force, including nuclear blackmail.

These aims have formed the basis of the Pentagon's paper named Guidelines in the Field of Defence for the Fiscal Years of 1984-1988. But it has been recently complemented with a plan drawn up on Reagan's instructions for ensuring a potential for waging a protracted nuclear war against the Soviet Union.

The most dangerous aspects of these documents setting forth Washington's new strategic credo is the advocation of the 'permissibility' of a nuclear war and the possibility of a 'victory' in it, the newspaper points out.

Needless to say that the nuclear aggressor, whatever scenarios of "protracted", "limited" and other wars it may draw up, would meet with a crushing retaliatory blow.

Nevertheless, the frenzied propaganda of the possibility of a 'victory' in a nuclear war is extremely dangerous for peace. It is aimed to justify the unprecedented U.S. programme of 'rearmament', may encourage in the Washington leaders' illusions that they are allowed to do anything they want and get off with that. As the London TIMES points out, the dangerous thing is that as soon as President Reagan undertakes to convince the Russians of the possibility ofa nuclear war and that it is possible to win a victory in it, he will in the long run convince his ownself of it.... This may tempt him to run the risk, which he could avoid in a different situation.

The advocation of the new aggressive doctrine of brinkmanship has aroused profound concern the world over, the article goes on to say. Millions of West Europeans have clearly realized Washington's ambitious insisting on the implementation of the NATO's so-called double track decision on the deployment of Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

One need not be a military expert to understand that this is precisely the weapon which the Pentagon is planning to use for unleashing a nuclear adventure in Europe. One need not be an expert to understand what one would have left of Western Europe after a 'protracted' nuclear war planned by the Pentagon for several months, the newspaper PRAVDA points out.

The movement for peace, for real security is assuming an unprecedented scale. The news of the plans for a 'protracted' nuclear war has touched off a storm of indignation both in Western Europe and in the United States itself. The other day a letter of protest was addressed to President Reagan by 50 members of the American Congress, who pointed out that this strategy would only lead to a sharp build-up of the arms race and an increase in the nuclear threat.

The Washington strategists will not succeed in driving the world into a missile nuclear impasse. The struggle against the threat of war is mounting.

Lvov Comment

LD230619 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- Nothing can be further from the truth than the claims made by the U.S. leading circles that they are allegedly not responsible for the growth of the danger of war.

"If one attentively reads the speeches by American leaders on questions of military policy, analyzes the American rearmament programmes and thinks over the essence of the strategic concepts put forward by Washington," Mikhail Lvov points out in PRAVDA today, "one cannot help drawing the conclusion that the present policy of the United States is by no means oriented to peace. While rejecting the principle of equality and equal security, which is the fundamental principle in the nuclear age, the American policy is eroding the mainstays of the peaceful structure of inter-state relations, being presently the main source of the growth of the danger of war."

"The very speculation among the ruling circles of the USA on nuclear war, its various versions and 'scenarios', 'advantages' and 'shortcomings' of each of them as of something usual and normal, clearly show that the leaders of the American administration consider nuclear war to be an admissible, acceptable thing. This must be pointed out in the first place. In the second place, even given some lack of coordination as regards details, all statements by the American leaders on strategic issues are permeated with the main idea, that of first use of nuclear weapons and the hope to win a victory in a nuclear war," Mikhail Lvov points out.

Analyzing the main concepts of the American nuclear strategy, those of a "disarming" nuclear strike and of a "limited" nuclear war, Mikhail Lvov writes: "Apparently certain American circles are more strongly tempted to create a potential than they are able to understand that the first use of nuclear weapons will inevitably lead to the destruction of the aggressor, if it dares to launch such an act of madness.

As far as the second concept is concerned, the author describes it as pure adventurism generating enormous dangers to mankind. "There can be no doubt that any use of nuclear weapons would entail a chain reaction. The hopes for the observance under these conditions of any 'rules' of nuclear warfare would be absurd," the author points out.

U.S., SOVIET ALIGNMENT OF STRATEGIC FORCES VIEWED

LD210818 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 21 Aug 82

["Strategic Forces: Fabrications and Reality" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: In a bid to exonerate the Pentagon's drive to launch another round of the nuclear arms race, high-ranking political and military officials on the incumbent U.S. administration are stubbornly contending that the United States is lagging behind the Soviet Union in strategic arms.

They are using all kinds of means, including juggling with facts, to support these fraudulent contentions.

A pamphlet called NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, the Alignment of Forces, which was prepared on Washington's prompting, says, for example, that as of 1981 the United States had 1,958 strategic carriers, including 1,052 intercontinental ballistic missile launchers, 496 ballistic missile launchers (SLBM) on 31 ballistic missile submarines (SSBN) and 410 strategic bombers. In fact the United States had in 1981 not 31 but 40 SSBN's and not 496 but 648 SLBM's. Apart from the 411 strategic bombers in combat units, the United States had over 200 mothballed B-52 bombers.

In all, the United States had not 1,958 but 2,338 delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons, including 2,273 carriers belonging to the intercontinental range category. The number of U.S. strategic weapons grew even further when the second ballistic missile submarine Trident began its sea-going trials in 1982.

The authors of the NATO publication, juggling with figures, more than doubled the actual number of Soviet strategic bombers to a total of 356 instead of the 156 existing in fact. When comparing the nuclear charges of the two sides, they deliberately put the U.S. total too low, reducing it on paper by nearly 1,500 units, while, on the contrary, exaggerating the Soviet total by adding to it charges which can perhaps be produced in the future.

In the process of work on the SALT-2 treaty the alignment of forces of the two countries was thoroughly measured by experts from both sides. This made it possible to draw the conclusion that there exists approximate parity as far as strategic carriers are concerned -- the Soviet Union has 2,500 of them and the United States about 2,300, and that the United States has more nuclear charges.

Despite these incontrovertible facts, U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, aiming at simpletons, continues to assert that the United States is lagging behind the Soviet Union in strategic arms and that the United States needs urgently to modernize its strategic triad and phase in qualitatively new nuclear systems. Speaking in an interview with U.S. journalists on August 9, Caspar Weinberger, however, let the cat out of the bag by admitting that all the Pentagon's programs are directed at attaining superiority over the USSR in a nuclear war in order to conclude it on terms advantageous to the United States, rather than at restoring equilibrium.

"The Soviet Union rejects as a matter of principle the course of attaining military superiority," Soviet Defence Minister Dmitrity Ustinov said answering a question from a TASS correspondent. "It does not aspire to it but neither does it recognise such a right in the case of anybody else. The military-strategic balance reached between countries of socialism and the world of capitalism serves as a factor restraining the ambitions of aggressive forces. Military balance on the lowest possible levels of armaments -- such is the USSR's constructive approach to nuclear disarmament."

PRAVDA ON SOVIET APPROACH TO DISARMAMENT

LD230628 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- "There can be no security for anybody on the paths of nuclear adventurism," the newspaper PRAVDA writes today. "A nuclear power can create for itself a situation of security only if its foreign and military policy does not entail a threat to the other side," the newspaper PRAVDA points out. "As far as the stake placed on strengthening one's own security through ensuring military superiority over the other side is concerned, it must be noted, in the first place, that the plans to achieve such a superiority are futile and, second, any attempts in that direction may result only in a heightening of military tensions and lowering of the threshold of security for all."

"True, strategic stability, based on a rough parity of forces, which in this nuclear age is an exceptionally important prerequisite for universal security, is yet no guarantee of security," PRAVDA points out. "Such quantities of mass destruction weapons have been accumulated in the world that humankind can rid itself of the mortal danger only in the process of a gradual lowering of levels of military confrontation, through carrying out agreed measures of limitation and reduction of weapons, disarmament measures. There is no other way, security and disarmament are inseparable."

"The Soviet Union," the newspaper stresses, "rejects in principle the course for ensuring military superiority. It does not strive for that and does not recognize such a right for anybody else. The achieved military strategic balance between the countries of socialism and the capitalist world is a factor containing the ambitions of the aggressive forces. Military balance at the lowest possible levels of armament -- such is the USSR's constructive approach to nuclear disarmament."

U.S., NATO ALLIES BLOCK UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD230542 Moscow TASS in English 0532 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

A scheduled session of the UN special committee for a world disarmament conference is to open at the UN headquarters today.

Such a conference to be held with the participation of all states of the world at a high level is designed to become an important stage in mobilizing efforts for curbing the arms race and eliminating the danger of war.

Albeit the idea of a world disarmament conference, which was once put forward by the Soviet Union, has had the broadest international support, practical preparations for it have made little progress in recent years. In the course of the committee sessions held until now two diametrically opposite views on the conference have become apparent. The socialist and non-aligned states believe that the time is long ripe for taking specific measures to eliminate the threat of war, especially of nuclear war. In their opinion, a world conference could contribute to success of talks in the field of disarmament. Its universal character would enable all states to make a contribution to the attainment of the common goal for saving civilization from the calamities of war.

The UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, which closed in July, has once again demonstrated the readiness of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for specific, practical steps in that field. The Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons has been commented on world-wide.

Representatives of the socialist countries point out that the present international tensions make the convocation of a world conference even more topical.

But the USA and its closest NATO allies are blocking the holding of the conference. As is currently the fashion in Washington, the American administration, which is sabotaging efforts for disarmament, unhesitatingly goes back on its own word. As is known, the USSR and the USA have once reached a common viewpoint on the advisability of the convocation of a conference after the holding of the second special session on disarmament of the United Nations Organization.

The Reagan administration, which has embarked on an unprecedented programme of arms build-up, is reluctant even to recall about it. In its official answer to the chairman of the special UN committee, the USA declared that it is premature to fix a date and start preparations for the convocation of a world conference on disarmament.

Washington is echoed by Britain. The latter's answer says that in the light of the deterioration of the international situation, it is so far useless to continue discussing the idea of a world disarmament conference.

But an overwhelming majority of states hold an absolutely different stand.

SCHNEIDER HEARINGS FOCUS ON U.S. ARMS SALES

LD220218 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Hearings have been held in the United States Foreign Relations Committee in view of the appointment of William Schneider to the post of under secretary of state for security and assistance programs. Close attention was paid during the hearings to the prospect of the United States policy in the fields of arms abroad. More from our commentator Viktor Olin.

It's not accidental that the Reagan administration's plans for arms trade have again been subjected to discussion both by the Congress and by the media. The news in Lebanon, where Israel (?broadly) used the latest types of American weaponry, has shown the dangers that irresponsible activity in their sale might entail. William Schneider has answered many questions relating to the consequences of the use of American weapons in Lebanon, where dozens of thousands of civilians are dying.

Senator Charles Percy, of the Republican Party, said that this posed a direct violation of the United States laws, which forbade the use of American-made arms for offensive purposes. That Israel had no intention of observing this condition, Senator Percy said, was obvious from what one saw on television and in the press. The fact that Lebanon was used by Israel as a testing-ground for sophisticated United States weapons was confirmed by the Israeli Premier Begin in the course of his visit to the United States. Cluster, pellet and suction bombs and phosphorus shells fell on Lebanon's cites and villages, destroying everything living. By providing Israel with this weaponry, the United States has shared with it the responsibility for the genocide that the aggression in Lebanon turned into.

However, judging by the hearings at the Senate committee and by other events, what happened in Lebanon will hardly affect the United States administration's policy in the field of arms exports. The reason for this must obviously be sought in the fact that Washington views these exports as an important instrument in pursuing its foreign policy aims. As a result, in the current year the volume of the United States arms deliveries abroad was doubled, from 15 to 30 billion dollars. According to the New York TIMES, this was done for the purpose of expanding political influence in other countries and gaining access to foreign bases. Following this course, Washington keeps sending increasing flows of arms to extensive areas of the world. At the same time, it implements a program of intensive arms supplies to governments; it stands on guard of the so-called vital interests of the United States, such as El Salvador, where the rightwing forces are striving to suppress the popular movement for social and economic rights. As the former representative of the State Department Hodding Carter said recently, Washington is ready to provide with weapons virtually any regime that would declare that it professes anticommunism of anti-Sovietism.

So the United States administration's policy in the sphere of arms exports contributes to the growth of world tension and to the acceleration of the arms race. It creates additional obstacles on the road of resolving the major problem of today, the achievement of disarmament.

PRESIDENT REAGAN NOT TO URGE CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD221542 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] According to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT President Reagan has decided not to approach congressmen personally to restore the proposed allocation of $50 million for chemical arms voted down by the House, Radio Moscow observer Mikhail Glebov writes:

At first sight the President's move seems an unexpected reconsideration of this stand. Since his first days in the office his administration has been pressing for all-round chemical rearmament. The United States has already developed 90 types of chemical weapons, and its chemical arsenal contains 3 million units of chemical ammunition. At the beginning of the year President Reagan adopted a program for raising America's chemical potential by over 50 percent. The Pentagon is planning to spend a total of $10 billion on another stage of chemical disarmament [as heard].

The United States doesn't confine itself to manufacturing quantities of chemical arms. The arms are used in various parts of the world. They have been used by the Salvadoran regime against the people of the country, by the South African regime in Namibia, and by Israeli troops in Lebanon. In Afghanistan American-made chemical grenades stamped Salisbury, Pennsylvania, have been seized from arrested terrorists. The United States was the only country of the 157 attending the UN General Assembly last year to vote against the resolution calling on all nations to refrain from the manufacturing and deploying new types of chemical arms.

Against the background of these facts President Reagan's address to the recent UN General Assembly on disarmament sounded particularly hypocritical. The U.S. President declared that the civilized nations were always repulsed by chemical weapons, and that state institutions favoring peace can't ignore the use of such terrible arms and reamin committed to their goals.

Perhaps President Reagan's decision not to press for the approval of additional allocations for chemical weapons is a move towards measuring up to his own pronouncements. One would like to hope that the President really wants to back up his pronouncements with concrete action. However, the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT has a more down-to-earth explanation of the President's decision. It says the decisive argument for him was that it would be a political mistake to campaign in favor of chemical weapons. In other words the move was aimed at slowing down the decline of the President's popularity and not at rejecting chemical weapons. President Reagan will surely find ways other than personal to approach congressmen.

CSSR PRESS CITES GEN CHERVOV ON ARMS REDUCTIONS

AU161028 [Editorial Report] BRATISLAVA PRAVDA in Slovak on 14 August carries on page 6 an 1,100-word unsigned article entitled "Sincere Interest in Agreements; on the Solution of the Problem of Strategic Offensive Weapons -- the Soviet Standpoint, Expounded for West German Radio by Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, Chief of the Administration of the General Staff of the USSR's Armed Forces." Neither the date nor the time of broadcast is given.

The passages cited deal with the "unchangeable USSR standpoint" in favor of "the limitation and reduction of strategic arms strengths"; the USSR's "willingness to continue in corresponding negotiations with the United States without procrastination"; the "U.S. denigration of the SALT II treaty"; the untruth of allegations that the USSR "opposes qualitative limitations of strategic arms"; the U.S. rejection of the USSR's proposals to "freeze quantitative weapons of strategic significance from the start of negotiations and to emphatically limit their modernization"; the U.S. production of an increasing number of nuclear missiles and other armaments in the seventies; initial U.S. proposals for SALT I and II and the currently changing U.S. line on the pretext of an alleged "destabilizing factor"; the resulting impression that the current U.S. administration is polemicizing against previous administrations to find proof of a disrupted balance of forces; and the need for "constructive efforts by both sides and for a comprehensive assessment of the problem" in the Geneva talks.

The article concludes by stressing that the "USSR is sincerely interested in achieving an agreement" and has declared time and again that "it is willing to embark on a far-reaching reduction, provided that the principle of equal rights and equal security is adhered to. If this principle is adhered to, the broadest possible agreements will be reached; this is in the interests of the people throughout the world."

NATO MANEUVERS IN WEST EUROPE BEGIN 23 AUG

LD231030 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Large-scale NATO maneuvers are beginning on the territory of several West European countries today. They will take place over vast expanses between Norway and Sicily and between east Turkey and west Mediterranean. A highpoint of the exercises will be when over 19,000 men will be flown to Federal Germany from the United States. The maneuvers, codenamed "Autumn Forge 82," are part of U.S. strategic plans of preparing for a future war in Europe. According to the plans, the future conflict might assume the nature of a so-called limited or even protracted nuclear war. This arouses growing concern among West Europeans, who might become nuclear hostages of the United States.

PRAVDA Comment

LD230828 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2338 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Aug (TASS) -- Today's PRAVDA calls the "Autumn Forge-82" military exercises, which are starting in West Europe, dangerous "games."

In the program for the NATO war "games," the paper remarks, there is one point which cannot fail to attract special attention: The "main events," the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes, will be unfurled "on the central sector of the so-called European front." Among these events is the transport from the United States to the FRG by air of over 19,000 servicemen and 29,000 tons of war materials. By this means the Pentagon intends to demonstrate "the U.S. resolve to reinforce NATO's armed forces in West Europe in the event of a crisis situation arising."

PRAVDA draws attention to the fact that "the latest sabre-rattling undertaken in West Europe by the NATO countries, following Washington's lead, is taking place against a background of a marked strengthening of U.S. aggressive preparations." In the United States, the paper recalls, since the coming to power of the present administration, a course has been set for achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. The military budget has reached unprecedented levels. A whole series of dangerous military doctrines developed by U.S. strategists has been set forth. Among them are plans for a "prolonged" and "limited" nuclear war, designed for the "European theater of military operations." Production of neutron ammunition has begun. Nor can the U.S. tangible military preparations on West German territory be overlooked. Thus in recent years they have stepped up the number of their troops in the FRG by 35,000 men. And recently Pentagon plans to transfer several U.S. divisions stationed in the FRG to the very borders of the GDR and the CSSR have become known.

"All this," writes PRAVDA, "casts a totally unambiguous light on the present NATO war games. They are another reminder of the grave threat hanging over the U.S. allies in West Europe if Washington deems it necessary to create a notorious 'crisis situation' here."

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD221514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 22 Aug 82

["International Observers Rountable" program with Igor Petrovich Belyayev, chief of the foreign affairs department of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA; Nikolay Sergeyevich Portugalov, international affairs journalist; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio foreign affairs commentator]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrade radio listeners. We would like to begin our program today with an analysis of the friendly meetings which took place in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and leaders of the fraternal parties and states. It is too early, of course, to review the results of all the Crimean meetings. However, it is possible even now to draw some very clear and concrete conclusions based on the official public announcements concerning the results of these meetings.

Brezhnev, Jaruzelski Meeting

I would like to begin with the meeting which took place on 16 August between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of People's Poland. During this meeting a lot of attention was devoted to the internal situation in Poland -- a situation which remains quite difficult -- and to the cooperation between fraternal states and the importance of this cooperation.

In this connection, I would like to cite what ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the Polish newspaper, wrote in assessing the Crimean meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski. It said: The meeting was characterized by a cordial atmosphere and complete unity of views arising from the close, cordial all-round cooperation existing for several decades between our socialist state and our mighty eastern neighbor and ally, the USSR. Our satisfaction with the successful development of this cooperation and all-round mutual assistance, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out, must be even greater since it is a factor of the first order as concerns the normalization of Poland's economy and a condition for its further forward development.

Polish Economy

On the point of the Polish economy, a few days ago an announcement was published by the Polish chief statistical directorate reviewing the performance of the country's economy during July of this year. A comparison was also made with the situation during July of last year. There was a particular phrase in this announcement which says: In July the economic situation was characterized by a gradual slowing down of the decline in the output of the processing industries and an increase in the output of the mining industry and the small-scale industries. The phrasing itself, as you can see, is quite -- I would say -- complicated.

Indeed, there is now an upsurge in a number of branches of the Polish economy, first of all in the mining industry. In general, though, the situation remains very difficult. Therefore, it was not by chance that during the friendly meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski it was noted that the broadening of economic cooperation between Poland and the USSR and the other socialist countries is helping in the normalization of the Polish economy and creating prospects for its successful development.

More specifically, what is it that hinders the more successful development of the Polish economy? Here there are not only factors related to the internal political situation but factors which exercise their influence from outside. In this connection I would like to draw attention to another point being made in the official announcement of the friendly meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Jaruzelski -- namely that the process of pulling the country out of the crisis is being slowed down by the existence of a counterrevolutionary underground movement whose activities are inspired and supported from outside, primarily by the United States.

'Subversive' U.S. Activity

In relation to this very realistic appraisal, I think, of the current situation in Poland, I wish to emphasize that the United States and some other Western powers -- but chiefly the United States -- are now trying to take advantage and further their own interests. They are trying to undermine the cause of socialism in Poland and, as many American observers openly write, are trying to undermine the entire international socialist community. They consider Poland to be a sort of forward position the crossing of which, so to speak, would enable them to reckon on something more than undermining socialism in only one socialist state. Thus, the radio stations which are under orders from them, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, have put numerous editorial teams to work round the clock and are beaming to Poland direct instructions concerning how the opposition should organize its activities and how those who support the opposition should act.

The recent unrest in Poland is the result of subversive activity of this kind. But the most striking thing is that the number of people taking part in these demonstrations against the authorities is not so very great: a few dozen. And if we recall what was taking place before martial law was imposed on 13 December 1981, then the comparison generally will be favorable to the present situation, which is calmer. But there's something else I would like to say, and it is this: The United States is also openly using economic sanctions as a means to influence Poland -- to express its displeasure, as it were. The United States is methodically squeezing the Polish economy in order to undermine it and promote the same course of events that led to the situation that resulted in 1981.

This really is blatant interference. It is impudent interference. And this interference, as you have noted, touches not only on the sphere of ideological work -- psychological war, to be more exact -- but also on the economic factor.

[Belyayev] I think today we are justified in stating that the United States is waging economic war on the Polish People's Republic.

[Levin] Yes, that can be said with every justification.

[Portugalov] The psychological war has gone pretty far; and the Western -- above all American -- services conducting it are relying upon a fairly wide network of infiltrated elements hostile to Polish socialism. That should not be forgotten.

[Levin] Yes, and it is an indication that, of course, Poland and the PZPR are faced with large and difficult tasks. And yet, of course, it should be noted in this connection that the situation is stabilizing, that the introduction of martial law averted catastrophe. New opportunities for development have now been opened up, and those opportunities must be exploited. That's precisely what the Crimea meeting was about.

And the Polish press emphasized in summing up the results of the Crimea meeting that the foundation of the security of socialist Poland is the alliance with the Soviet Union and that all-round cooperation with the peoples of the USSR is the precondition for the successful development of the Polish People's Republic. And I would like to say that that cooperation is now arousing special interest in literally all the socialist countries. We will not be revealing any secret if we say that economic development in the socialist countries, by virtue of a number of circumstances, and above all by virtue of the general situation of the world economy, is not now proceeding in an optimal fashion.

But it must be noted at the same time that the development of the socialist countries, unlike that of the capitalist states, is proceeding stably, reliably and confidently. Results of the fulfillment of the National Economic Plan in the Hungarian People's Republic over 7 months were recently summed up and it was stated that the task of restoring the external economic balance and maintaining the people's standard of living is being successfully carried out. At the same time, the country has its problems. And those problems stress with particular force the importance of socialist economic integration.

[Portugalov] It is necessary to stress that that process is steadily gathering strength. Reports of the friendly meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Tsedenbal, for instance, note that Soviet-Mongolian cooperation is becoming ever deeper and richer in content year by year. That description could be applied to the Soviet Union's cooperation with other socialist countries. But life brings forward new tasks, and they must be tackled on a qualitatively new basis.

Economic Summit Conference

[Levin] And, as you know, it was stressed during Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's earlier meeting with Husak that questions of the development of economic cooperation among the socialist countries are now being brought to the fore, and this involves preparing for an economic summit conference of the socialist countries. This is a very important element, but the cooperation of the socialist states is not confined to the economic sphere.

A document of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers has just been published which analyzes the results of the meeting in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker and expresses full support for the arrangements and agreements reached.

GDR Arms Stance

This document specifically says: The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers wholly and fully support the Soviet Union's persistent efforts to obtain success at the talks with the United States on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic arms as a whole. The Soviet proposals at these talks open up the real possibility for a significant reduction of weapons and the GDR working people express their full solidarity with the initiatives to remove the threat of nuclear war and to liquidate nuclear arsenals and with the Soviet Union's constructive approach to the questions of control of armaments and disarmament, proposed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Geneva Arms Talks

The last few days, as you know, have seen published the answers of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and USSR minister of defense, to questions from a TASS correspondent in which the Soviet Union's approach to the question of limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe is very clearly and very specifically set forth.

[Portugalov] Not long ago, as you know, the latest round of the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons in Europe ended. And in the established way the Western press set about commenting on it.

The talks have a confidential character because, of course, when the talk is about the problems of security, and the life and death of a state, superfluous publicity and superfluous talk about it can in principle -- and is bound to in principle -- interfere. But the Americans have not adhered to this from the very beginning.

Everything goes according to the set scheme: At first an assessment is given with feigned optimism that some sort of movement is, as it were, taking place at the talks -- positive dynamics and so on and so forth; and then in the same vein comes the argument that the Russians are behaving unconstructively, they do not want to hear anything about the only fair and practicable thing which has any sort of chance, if you know what I mean, of being realized to mutual advantage: Mr Reagan's zero option.

Let's put it this way, using the well-known American saying: We will give you an apple and you will give us an orchard -- that is just how it works out. We will give up deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles which we have not yet deployed, and you dismantle your medium-range missiles which have been installed already for 20 years -- installed in response to medium-range weapons that the other side, the Western side, NATO, started to install 25 years ago. What is going to happen to these? What sort of counterbalance will there be to them? They literally want to leave us naked!

In Europe at the present time there are 985 units of medium-range weapons. The English alphabet would not suffice for us to enumerate all the American medium-range aircraft -- that is, those with an operations radius of more than 1,000 kilometers and capable of delivering nuclear weapons to targets on Soviet territory. Furthermore, there are more than 250 French and British units; and, first of all, they have incorporated the entire progress of the arms race, and continue to do so, and secondly, they are completely a part of NATO. [sentence as heard] What sort of counterbalance will we be left with if we remove all our medium-range weapons? There will be no counterbalance!

We have had these systems for 20 years and 20 years later we have begun to modernize them. This is completely understandable because modernization has taken place in the West not once, not twice, but several times over the last 20 years. And now, if you please, it is: Take them away and we will not then install our first strike capability. And all the rest that we have, the 985 units, can be left alone.

Furthermore, this is far from all, far from all in this more than dubious zero option of Reagan's: We do not want to hear about the British and French nuclear systems. That is not our affair; we do not take them into account.

If you please how can one not take them into account? They now have 250 or more units in that region. Not long ago the sixth French nuclear submarine was launched. In Britain, the iron lady Mrs Thatcher is rearming her submarines -- exchanging Trident I for II [as heard], that is, for the latest word in technology. By the end of this decade, the British and the French will have 1,300 warheads, that is, roughly the same number as the great powers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- had at the start of the period of detente. And we are not supposed to take this into account and we generally do not have the right, so to speak, to include this in the equation? This is just laughable!

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov has pointed out that we do not envisage any major reductions for the British or the French. However, we do have to defend ourselves.

[Levin] Furthermore, we are prepared to go for a truly zero option which will save Europe from nuclear weapons altogether.

[Portugalov] It is very good that you should mention this. As it is, the proposals for the first stage -- which our minister of defense spoke of -- already envisage not only reductions in medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe but the implementation of complementary measures on our continent directed toward the limitation of nuclear armaments with a range of less than 1,000 kilometer, or in other words with what is called a tactical range. This is bound to suit the Europeans and it is most interesting that already there is a discernible split between the official position of many West European governments whose countries and territory are intended for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles on the one hand, and public opinion on the other hand.

Of course, in the framework of the alliance, they cannot disavow [word indistinct] the senior partner, this is just not done. Officially they say: Yes, generally the talks are proceeding and we rely on their constructive progress; we do not have any special points of disagreement with the American side.

At the same time the press, and, moreover, very influential publications such as DER SPIEGEL and STERN in the FRG [words indistinct] are not mincing their words and they refer to the fact that very prominent representatives of the West German leadership are beginning to doubt whether the Americans have any wish at all for disarmament and reducing the nuclear potential in Europe, and whether the crux of the matter does not point toward the impossibility of containing the American war machine once it has been let loose. It is at this point that mention is made of serious contradictions. Perhaps this is not yet a divorce in the Atlantic style, but the quarrel is quite serious.

[Levin] This process of rethinking is currently very typical of West Europe. The affair of the gas-for-pipes deal added to this process a sufficient amount of stimulating impulses, so to speak. I would like to return to one of the documents of the meetings which took place in the Crimea, namely the announcement of the meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker, which said that the U.S. leaders hope, by relying on force, to dominate the international scene, to abritarily dictate their will to other countries and peoples.

'Protracted Nuclear War'

The bid to rely on force and the achievement of military superiority — these are the pivots of American policies. Hence the adventurist plans such as the doctrine of a protracted nuclear war where the miscalculations are infinitely more numerous than the calculations. In this doctrine the Washington strategists reckon that their country will escape retribution. But there can be no doubt that the response strike will be unavoidable and immediate, and the aggressor will not be able to hide behind the backs of others. This reliance on force and diktat is evident across the board. Looking into recent events, this is particularly clear in the Near East.

Situation in Lebanon

[Belyayev] The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has now continued for more than 2 and 1/2 months. Judging by the most recent reports, there is now a sort of agreement on the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from west Beirut. I think we can see today at least three perfectly self-evident facts. First, the Israeli aggression in Lebanon -- or the Israeli invasion of Lebanon -- did not result in the PLO's liquidation as the Israeli leaders wished. Nor did it lead to solving the Palestinian problem. It is to the point to say that now, for the first time in all the six Israeli-Arab wars waged since 1948, the Israelis have met with the fiercest resistance, I would say. This is not by chance. It has been a brave and in all respects instructive resistance. The Israelis were accustomed to winning their wars with the Arab countries in a matter of days: in a week, more or less. They even called the war of June 1967 the 6-day war. Here, the war has continued for more than 2 and 1/2 months and, judging by the losses and the figures quoted, about 4,000 Israeli soldiers and officers were killed and about 12,000 are wounded -- these figures exceed Israeli losses in the October 1973 war. As far as I can imagine, the Israeli command and Israeli political leadership have good reason to conceal these figures from the public in their country.

The second thing I would like to say today is this: Israel now intends — according to reports from Israeli radio and the world news agencies -- to hit the Syrian troops in Al-Biqa' Valley and other parts of Lebanon. Consequently, the declaration that, ostensibly, the operation begun on 6 June — that is, that same aggression we are speaking of — is purely defensive, and President Reagan even asserted at one of his press conferences that Israel also has a right to self-defense — that operation is actually long-term and, if you like, deeply distributed. [sentence as heard]

I think today we are entitled to say Beirut and Lebanon are only the beginning. Because as soon as the Israeli Army makes contact with the Syrian troops on the territory of Lebanon, everything that happens in that small Arab country will take on a qualitatively new character.

But, after all, Sharon and Begin make no secret -- and this is, as it were, the third inference of what is going on today in Lebanon and the Near East -- of the fact that their aim is to solve the Palestinian problem in their own, say, Israeli style. And the so-called Jordanian version of the solution to that problem has been put forward. Begin and Sharon have frequently been saying of late: Really, why set up some special state for the Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip when there already exists something very like a ready-made Palestinian state in Jordan, where 70 percent of the population are Palestinians? And to this end not much remains to be done. Remove the king from Jordan, remove from Jordan a few politicians who are viewed with disfavor by the Palestinians, and presto, there you have a ready-made solution to the Palestinian problem.

Consequently, we are dealing today with the politicians and military men at the head of the Israeli establishment who intend to solve by military means the problem of the PLO by destroying, as it were, its military structure, not only to impose their diktat on Lebanon, but also simultaneously to advance along the path of solving the Palestinian problem on Camp David lines. Consequently, Israel's aggression against Lebanon and against the Arabs continues, and will in the very near future assume a new shape. To follow the strikes at the Syrian forces in Lebanon, the prospects are now already being quite clearly delineated for a war against Jordan as well. They realize...

[Portugalov interrupts] That is, for a complete destabilization of the situation in the Near East.

[Belyayev] Indubitably.

[Portugalov] Absolutely.

[Belyayev] Indubitably. I was in Amman recently. Do they understand there what is in store? Yes, they do. Everyone understands -- both the country's leaders and the broad sections of the population. They can imagine Jordan's 600-km border with Israel suddenly becoming, in effect, the arena of battles and clashes, and in Jordan they are undoubtedly already preparing to ward off the blows of the Israeli Army.

And it seems to me that today, when every day we hear on the radio, see on television and read in the newspapers reports of the orgy of atrocities and the genocide that has been unleashed in Lebanon, we are also justified in saying that the Israelis are giving a practical demonstration of what could happen to the whole Arab world. This aggression is intended to force the Arabs to capitulate.

In my view, the call by the Soviet Union for the aggressor to be stopped and for the withdrawal of his troops from Lebanon to be achieved without delay, the call by the Soviet Union for the convening of an international conference at which all interested parties could really solve all the problems of the Near East on a just basis, is becoming ever more urgent.

[Levin] Yes, the position of the Soviet Union is precise, clear and realistic. Take the document on the friendly meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Tsedenbal which -- I want to draw particular attention to this -- took place on 20 August, after the agreement on withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters from western Beirut had been achieved.

But this agreement is just a detail which does not solve the main problems. The document stresses that the present tragedy of the Arab people of Palestine, the tragedy of Lebanon, is the logical consequence of deals of the Camp David type. A stable peace in the Near East cannot be achieved either through separate deals or via the road of brigandage and genocide, as Israel has chosen. Only a just and all-embracing political settlement can reliably secure the essential rights of all the Near East peoples.

USSR Mideast Stance

[Belyayev] During the meetings I had in Jordan, many Jordanian politicians and journalists stressed that against the background of the U.S. complicity with Israel, against the background of the tacit support for aggression by certain other capitalist countries, the very clear-cut and firm position of the Soviet Union provides a ray of hope for the Arabs that at the end of the day justice and the cause of peace can be made to triumph in the Near East.

[Levin] The Soviet Union is in favor of the consolidation of peace, the triumph of the process of detente and mutual understanding not just in the Near East, but literally in all regions of the world. The world must be peaceful, and this is something that all peoples have a vital interest in. Despite the very disquieting developments, despite the dramatic developments, above all in the Near East, I would like to stress that the situation in the world today is by no means determined just by American imperialism, not just by their Israeli placemen.

The document concerning the friendly meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Gustav Husak contains the very important and very wise thought that the dangers threatening peace are great, but even more considerable are the opportunities for averting the threat of war. These opportunities must be used to the fullest, and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are doing all they can. The broadest circles of the public in the Western European countries are advocating the consolidation of peace.

In the United States, criticism is growing of the foreign policy of the Reagan government, not to mention its domestic political course. The combination of all the factors in the world that influence the development of the international situation gives us grounds for concluding that despite all the difficulties, despite all the complications that we are currently facing, peace can be maintained and the road of the relaxation of tension can once again be embarked on. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are unstinting in their efforts to achieve this task.

Our time is up and our program is coming to an end. Thank you for your attention, esteemed listeners. All the best to you.

GDR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS ARRIVE AT PIPELINE SITE

18 August Report

AU191020 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Summary] Moscow (ND) -- The first group of construction workers from the GDR has arrived in Volovets, the center of the Transcarpathian region. The workers will work at this westernmost section of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline. "According to the Soviet paper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA the group of construction workers in the Transcarpathian region will set up a compressor station and houses and other social facilities for the operating staff of the pipeline." At a meeting in Volovets the head of the GDR group reaffirmed that the GDR construction workers will make every effort to hand over the projects in accordance with the date and in good quality.

Further Report

LD211230 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Lvov August 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Konstantin Chavaga writes: Grade-crossing elimination structures have been built in the spurs of the Carpathian Mountains near the town of Bogorodchany in the Ukraine where the transcontinental pipeline to carry natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe has met with the Soyuz gas main and a busy highway.

All convenient passes and gorges in the mountains have been occupied by earlier built pipelines and power transmission lines, leaving the builders of the Siberian gas pipeline with the only option of taking a formidable route. To expedite the line's construction, teams of experienced builders were moved in advance to where the work is expected to be the most difficult. They are now building flyovers across rapid rivers, railways and motor roads and reinforcing slopes. This makes it possible to lay welded pipes in trenches without interruption in any weather.

Workers from the German Democratic Republic have come to assist the effort. Most of them took part in the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline and have experience of building work in the mountains. They are now building housing for the pipeline's maintenance staff and will soon begin to erect a compressor station. A road train, carrying the necessary welding equipment, has arrived from the gas chemistry combine Showarze Pump in Kotbus District, the GDR, where it was manufactured.

"Soviet machinery as well as Japanese pipe-layers of the Komatsu firm are quite as good as the American Caterpillar machines which the U.S. President has denied us," says Amvel Kazinyan, one of the leading executives in charge of the pipeline's construction in the eastern Carpathian Mountains. "The pipeline is being built at an accelerated pace. We keep our word and when we say the contract will be honoured we mean it. We have every opportunity to complete the gas pipeline's western section by the end of next year."

MINISTER DENIES PRISONER USE ON PIPELINE WORK

LD201534 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 20 TASS -- Follows an interview of Minister of the Construction of Enterprises of Oil and Gas Industry B.V. Shcherbina to TASS and APN correspondents.

Question: What could you say about progress of work at the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline?

Answer: A total of 2,700 kilometres of pipes have already been delivered to the 4,451-kilometre gas pipeline, and 500 kilometres of the line have been welded on the spot. Every day up to 20 kilometres of pipes are welded intosections, which are then brought to the sites, and more than 10 kilometres are welded on the spot. The builders are considerably ahead of time schedule owing to high technical support of the project. It will enable them to speed up the rates of construction further. The Soviet industry has produced effective and reliable equipment for work with 1,420-mm pipes in the complicated conditions of the north.

High skills of workers and full mechanisation ensure the continuous growth of labour productivity. The estimates show that only 20,000 linemen will be needed. The same number of workers will be required for full-scale construction work at all compressor stations.

Question: Some U.S. information agencies claim that the U.S. embargo on the supply of equipment for this gas pipeline will delay the construction for two years, and compel the Soviet Union to curtail the building of gas pipelines for domestic needs. What do you think on that score?

Answer: Transportation of gas via the pipeline will start in January 1984.

I would like to recall at this point that the five-year plan provides for the construction of six gas mains to supply central areas of the country with northern gas.

The Urengoy-Ukhta-Moscow and the Urengoy-Petrovsk gas pipelines have already been put into operation. The building of the Urengoy-Novopskov gas pipeline is nearing completion. The rates of construction at the Uregoy-Romary-Uzhgorod gas main will grow with the release of manpower and equipment at the latter project.

Needless to say, there will be no reduction in the scope of domestic gas pipeline construction. Moreover, this industry has so vast a potential that we are currently studying the possibility of building seventh gas main in the current five-year plan.

It should be stressed that the builders of the gas pipeline are closely cooperating with machine-builders, who have pledged to deliver gas-pumping units in time. This will ensure the putting of the project into service in the present time limits.

The allegations of some U.S. press organs which you have cited can be explained either by their ignorance of our potentialities, or are simply a deliberate lie.

Question: Some Western information agencies claim that forced labour is used in the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. What could you say about this?

Answer: It seems that this will not be the last canard started by misinformers as regards this gas pipeline. There is not a single prisoner either at the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, or at any other project of the ministry for that matter.

As I have already said, highly skilled specialists are needed to build such large-scale project in the shortest possible time. Importantly, this task requires not merely good workers, but those who are seasoned in the laying of gas pipelines in northern conditions.

We have exactly such manpower -- workers, technicians and engineers with rich experience, at this project which Western journalists have themselves dubbed the "project of the century". The bulk of them have laid more than a thousand kilometres of gas pipes. Up to 20,000 kilometres of pipelines of different purpose, including commercial ones, 5,000 kilometres of which have 1,420 mm pipes, are annually put into service in this country. To build them it is necessary to know well the specificities of construction, to handle sophisticated and sometimes even unique equipment.

The industry has many thousands of experienced engineers. The average age of workers is about 30 years, and nearly everybody has a secondary education.

Success largely depends on high moral and ethical standards of builders. The builders of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline form a united, conscientious and harmonious work collective -- one of the vanguards of the Soviet industry.

FRG CLAIM OF PRISONER LABOR ON PIPELINE 'BASELESS'

LD202226 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Rightwing forces in West Germany persist in their attempts to cast a shadow of suspicion on the contract on supplying Soviet natural gas to Western Europe in exchange for pipes, which is referred to as the contract of the century.

A so-called international society on human rights in Frankfurt-on-Main has circulated 180,000 leaflets repeating the baseless claim that the Siberian gas project involves the labor of prisoners. The leaflet has been printed by the Springer group-owned newspaper DIE WELT. Soviet official sources have stated on more than one occasion that the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline does not involve a single prisoner.

Notably, the above so-called international society of human rights is affiliated to the anti-Soviet organisation the National Labor Union, which engages in subversive activities against the Soviet Union, in cooperation with the CIA of the United States.

FRENCH RESOLVE TO FULFILL PIPELINE CONTRACTS

LD230722 Moscow TASS in English 0707 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Paris August 23 TASS -- The Government of France wants the French firms concerned to carry out their contracts concluded with the Soviet Union for the delivery of equipment for the construction of a Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. This explanation was given by the Prime Minister's Office in view of the fact that the press published the text of a telegram sent by the Ministry of External Relations to a number of embassies and institutions. The telegram said that the French Government intended to use coercive measures if any of the four French companies which concluded contracts with the Soviet Union and which have financial interests in the USA, decided to obey the American ban on these deliveries. After noting that the telegram was "confidential" official circles confirmed that it reflected the firmness of the French position on this matter.

The telegram in question reportedly mentioned a letter sent on August 10 by the French minister of state and minister for scientific research and technology to the four companies. In this telegram the government reiterated that the contracts should be carried out. The letter says that the government reserves the right to take, if necessary, administrative and other measures, up to requisition.

ABLAMOV ON APPROVAL OF ADMINISTRATION'S TAX BILL

LD201450 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 20 Aug 82

["In the Quagmire of Recession" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 20 TASS -- TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

The House of Representatives approved by 226 votes against 206 and the Senate by 52 votes against 47 the administration's bill for raising taxes by 98.3 billion dollars within the next three years. The results of voting in the two houses of the U.S. Congress reflected the keen struggle that took place in Congress over this bill. Members of the American Congress, realising the unpopularity of this step, voted with an eye to the forthcoming November elections. It is not fortuitous therefore that 89 Republicans to be reelected voted against the will of their Republican President.

But the fact that the bill was approved by Congress and that even a majority of Democrats, the opposition party, voted for it is to be explained by an extremely unsatisfactory situation in the American economy. The tax privileges granted by the Reagan administration to big business earlier failed to revive the economy. Prominent American experts already talk of the threat of a continued slump not only this but possibly next year and predict a further growth of unemployment which has already reached great proportions, the number of bankruptcies and big budget deficits of 140-160 million dollars. The spectre of the "Great Depression" of the thirties is to be clearly seen on the economic horizon in the USA to cause a shudder of horror both among business circles and in the government and Congress.

While leaving the enormous military spending untouched, the administration and Congress want by higher taxes to reduce budget deficits and bank rates in the country, to relax money-lending policy and to direct funds to revitalising the economy. This prospect gladdens big business which has always expertly used various loopholes for tax evasion. At the same time the new measure will increase the taxation burden on the working people. It is not only income taxes that will be increased but also taxes on telephone bills, cigarettes, air tickets, bank deposits, payments on shares, etc. As to possibilities for a favourable effect of the tax rise on the economic situation, the U.S. Congress nipped them in the bud because previously it approved the country's biggest ever military budget for the 1983 fiscal year, a budget which aggravates the country's economic problems, increases unemployment and brings new privations to common Americans. It is the latter who are to pay for the setbacks of "Reaganomics".

CANADA RELUCTANT TO FOLLOW U.S. GRAIN CUTBACK

PM200927 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 3

[Report by APN correspondent Andrey Sandakov, "specially written" for SELSKAYA ZHIZN under the rubric "International Notes": "Reluctant To Submit to Diktat"]

[Text] Ottawa -- Reagan's strategists reckoned that by reducing the area of grain sown it would be possible to create an artificial shortage on world markets. Then the United States would be able to sell its grain at speculative prices. Other grain producers, Canada in particular, have a substantial part to play in Washington's plans. During his recent visit to Ottawa, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Block demanded that the Canadian Government back the Reagan administration's idea, the ultimate aim of which is to inflame the trade wars that Washington is waging against many countries, chiefly against the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

As is known, the Soviet Unio.. is Canada's major partner in the sphere of agrarian cooperation, which is developing successfully on the basis of the 5-year agreement concluded between the two countries last year. Its benefits are obvious to everyone in Canada. Therefore, the new U.S. pressure reminded Canadians of the sad consequences of their country's participation in the grain embargo announced by U.S. President Carter in January 1980.

Canada no longer wishes to support Washington's maneuvers over trade with the USSR. Canadian Agriculture Minister Whelan, who recently visited the Soviet Union, has sharply criticized Washington's actions. According to him, U.S. attempts to bring about a reduction in world grain production are a "crime against humanity."

In this connection the Canadian press draws attention to the fact that the White House is elaborating its own plan despite the efforts being made by the international community, including efforts within the UN framework, to provide the world's population with food by the year 2000. Responding to Block's efforts to play on the attractiveness of high prices to farmers and, therefore, reduce grain production, the Canadian agriculture minister said: "Undoubtedly there are other, more acceptable ways of ensuring profitable prices for producers than reducing the production of food, which is essential to mankind's very existence."

Farming circles' representatives in the Canadian Federal Parliament told me in this connection: We highly value trade with the Soviet Union, which is a reliable partner, and we do not intend to allow anyone to jeopardize mutually advantageous relations with the USSR for rather dubious purposes that do not accord with Canadian national interests. Canadian farmers are not working so that Washington strategists can allocate them an unseemly role in their cold war battles."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. TERRORISM STANCE

LD211040 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- "The list of countries, national liberation movements and progressive organisations which have become the target of acts of subversion and terrorism on the part of imperialism has steadily increased," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says today in an article headlined "Banking on Terrorism", "and more often than not these criminal acts can be traced to Washington." According to John Marks, former staff worker of the U.S. Centre for National Security Studies [as received], the Government of the United States has over past decades regularly used terrorism as a tool of foreign policy.

Under the Reagan administration, U.S. international terrorism has assumed increasingly impudent forms, becoming an instrument for reaching global foreign policy aims. To cover up its own actions, the United States has hypocritically declared itself to be a fighter against international terrorism.

Washington looks everywhere for "the hand of Moscow" and levels the slanderous charge of "terrorism" against Cuba, Libya and other countries as well as the national liberation movements, which by right enjoy high international prestige.

Israel's monstrous crimes in Lebanon, perpetrated with the direct complicity of the United States, have been branded everywhere as veritable genocide. Thus, they constitute one of the most deplorable manifestations of international terrorism, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. But the tragedy of Lebanon is only one example of imperialist banditry which as been made a matter of state policy. Terrorist acts of aggression against African countries, staged by Isarel's political twin, racist-ruled South Africa, are becoming more and more dangerous. Washington's placemen in El Salvador are threatening to burn the entire country with napalm in order to crush the patriots. All this is being done with the United States' blessing, with the help of its weapons and, at times, of its military advisers.

ZORIN COMMENTS ON U.S.-TAIWAN AGREEMENT

LD222056 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 20 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] A White House spokesman announced today that in the coming few days, the administration will hand Congress an official notification about its intention to supply equipment and technology to Taiwan for joint production of a large consignment of combat aircraft. This announcement is evaluated today by international observers as a blow to Beijing's efforts to achieve agreement with Washington on regulating U.S.-Chinese differences over the Reagan administration's stance with regard to the Taiwan regime.

Evaluating the agreement reached by Washington and Beijing this week on this problem, the French newspaper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS writes that this agreement has not only improved relations between Beijing and Washington but has led to the cooling of relations between the United States and Taiwan.

HUANG HUA CITED ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR

LD211742 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] New York -- AP reports that at a meeting in Beijing with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua declared that China will not play the American card against the Soviet Union or the Soviet card against the Americans.

PRC EXPANDS MISSILE BASES IN TIBET

LD201504 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1300 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] China is strengthening its military bridgehead in Tibet. Military airfields and strategic highways are being built there and radar installations are being set up. Missile bases are also being expanded. In particular at the Nagqu military base scores of new missiles have been deployed with a radius that reaches India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan. It is said that China also has some missiles spearheaded at targets in Southeast Asia. The strengthening of the Chinese nuclear missile potentiality is being boosted by the United States, which supplies Beijing with the most modern military technology.

BREZHNEV, TSEDENBAL DISCUSS RELATIONS, COOPERATION

LD201450 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 20 TASS — Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, had a meeting with Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, in the Crimea today.

Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal exchanged information on the socio-political and economic development of the Soviet Union and Mongolia and discussed the most important questions of bilateral relations.

Soviet-Mongolian cooperation is growing deeper and more intensive with each passing year. Links in the economic field are growing quantitatively and, what is especially valuable, are becoming more effective. Soviet-Mongolian enterprise — the Erdenet combine and the Mongolsovtsvetmet amalgamation -- are successfully operating. Mutual obligations for last year's trade were not only fulfilled but also overfulfilled.

Beginning with 1976, that is since the time the programme for all-round Soviet-Mongolian cooperation was adopted, 185 major economic projects were commissioned in the MPR with Soviet assistance and the construction of over 160 new ones started. Conditions were created for completing work on a master scheme for the development and location of Mongolia's productive forces for a period ending in 2000.

Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal gave much attention to the situation in Asia and the Middle East. The increased international tension did not leave these regions untouched. There remain no few conflict situations there, from which the peoples suffer.

The Middle East has had no peace for decades except for short breathing spaces between wars. The present tragedy of the Arab people of Palestine and the tragedy of Lebanon are the logical result of deals of the Camp David type. A lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved through separate deals or through brigandage, violence and genocide, as Israel has chosen for itself. It is only a just and all-embracing political settlement that can reliably ensure the vital rights of all peoples for which the Middle East is a home.

The continuing was between Iran and Iraq dangerously complicates the situation in this region and undoubtedly contravenes the interests of both countries. The USSR and Mongolia would welcome a political settlement of disputable problems between these neighbouring states.

The Soviet Union and Mongolia note with satisfaction the recent actions of goodwill of the three Indochinese countries: the withdrawal of a part of Vietnamese troops from the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the constructive practical measures taken to promote a dialogue with the ASEAN countries, China and other neighbouring states.

The Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic proceed from the assumption that the states of the Far Eastern region are capable of building their relations exclusively on the principles of goodneighbourliness and mutually beneficial cooperation. Given the sincere interest of the sides and renunciation of prejudice and mistrust, there are no problems which could not be resolved at the negotiating table.

The USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic expressed their readiness to discuss with all the interested states of the region ways to radically improve the situation so that the peoples could concentrate on the solution of the problems of socio-economic development and minimize their individual and collective efforts to ensure their security.

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal stressed that the Mongolian People's Republic fully agreed with the points made by Leonid Brezhnev in his well-known speech in Tashkent with regard to China.

The meeting of Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and was keynoted by complete unanimity of views.

Anatoliy Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

JOINT JAPANESE-U.S. AIR EXERCISES BEGIN 23 AUG

LD230642 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo August 23 TASS -- The Japanese and U.S. air forces have today begun their joint exercise at the U.S. air force base Misawa (Aomori Prefecture). Combat aircraft of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces and fighters from the American strike aircraft-carrier Midway are taking part in the exercises.

The local press points out that along with the Japanese-U.S. exercise, major staff exercises of the ground Self-Defence Forces of Japan and Japanese-U.S. naval manoeuvres are taking place at the Japanese islands at present.

SAKURAUCHI VISIT TO KURILES TERMED 'UNFRIENDLY ACTION'

LD211932 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo August 21 TASS -- Yoshio Sakurauchi, Japanese minister of foreign afffairs, today left on an "inspection tour", as the KYODO news agency reports, with a view to "inspecting northern territories" -- four islands of the southern part of the Kurile chain belonging to the Soviet Union. This is the fourth such tour made since 1980 by the Japanese foreign minister in the interests of those Japanese political circles which aim to revive imperial ambitions and implant the spirit of revanchism among Japanese population in the name of attaining this end.

The ruling circles of Japan, having produced the so-called "territorial question" through the means of propaganda, are creating an atmosphere in the country to substantiate nationalist slogans and are furthering the revival of the spirit of revanchism.

It is apparently not fortuitous that the current tour by Yoshio Sakurauchi has coincided with U.S.-Japanese big naval exercises in the Sea of Japan. Assuming new obligations to the USA in accordance with the Japanese-U.S. Security Treaty, the Government of Japan expands the sphere of activity of its armed forces far beyond Japanese territory.

Unfriendly actions with regard to the USSR, including the foreign minister's current trip to "inspect northern territories", are indicative of attempts by the Japanese people and to justify the dangerous course towards stepping up military preparations by a myth about a "Soviet military threat".

TRUD: JAPANESE TU LEADER ON GROWING MILITARISM

LD221022 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- Militaristic preparations have been noticeably intensified in Japan. This is the policy of the ruling circles of Japan which is under heavy pressure from the U.S. administration. A statement to this effect was made in an interview with the newspaper TRUD by Eiichi Yoshida, chairman of the All-Japan Municipal Workers Union. The highest ever military budgets are adopted, the might of the armed forces is increased and militaristic ideology is fostered. All this directly concerns the interests of the working class as the pay of the workers is frozen, the burden of taxes is increased and appropriations on social programmes are cut.

Recalling that September 1, 1982 has been announced a day of trade union actions for peace in answer to the call of the Tenth World Congress of Trade Unions in Havana, Eiichi Yoshida stresses that the government stubbornly insists on a revision of the fundamental law of Japan -- its post-war Constitution, striving to emasculate it of its anti-war character, to legalize the existence and build-up of the might of the new Japanese army.

To create favourable conditions for carrying out their reactionary policy, the government and monoplies are out to weaken the trade union movement in Japan and sidetrack it onto the path of compromise with the big business.

All this hampers the turning of Japan's anti-war movement into a truly national one. Nevertheless all progressive forces of Japan are pursuing a policy of unity in the struggle for peace and security of the Japanese people. We understand, the Japanese trade union figure said, that it is difficult to uphold peace only by means of wishes and hopes. To ensure man's main right, the right to life, resolute actions by all honest people the world over are necessary. We are expressing the hope that the forthcoming day of trade union actions for peace will contribute towards strengthening the solidarity of the international working class in the struggle for eliminating the threat of war.

DYMSHITS, BARKAUSKAS ATTEND INDIAN RECEPTION

PM200951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark Anniversary"]

[Text] On 16 August, V.K. Ahuja, India's ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the 35th anniversary of India's independence.

The reception was attended by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of public organizations.

SINGH SENDS THANKS TO BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV

LD211444 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- President Zail Singh of India has expressed gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov for their congratulatory message on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of India's independence.

The telegram points out that relations of friendship and cooperation between India and the USSR will continue to grow stronger and to serve the interests of the two peoples and the cause of international peace and mutual understanding.

COOPERATION ON EXPLOITATION OF INDIAN OIL

PM201115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 82 p 1

[Correspondent V. Shirokov dispatch: "Oilmen Cooperating"]

[Text] Delhi, 13 Aug -- The quest for oil and gas is developing on a broad front in India. The work is mostly concentrated in large regions of the country that specialists say look promising -- West Bengal, Tripura, Gujarat and certain other states. It is being carried out on the basis of the Soviet-Indian agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation signed during L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India in December 1980.

A considerable increase in oil and gas extraction in the country is expected as a result of the joint efforts of Soviet and Indian oilmen.

The drilling of the deepest borehole in India -- 5,000 meters -- continues under exceptionally complex geological conditions in the state of Tripura.

Indian oilmen are successfully exploiting the mighty deposits of oil discovered by Soviet geologists in offshore fields near Bombay. Last year 8 million tons was extracted there. This year oil extraction will increase to 11.7 million tons.

An oil institute at which problems of seeking, exploiting and extracting oil and gas are studied has been set up in the city of Dehra Dun with the participation of Soviet specialists. Some 400 Indian oil industry experts have been trained in the USSR.

Statesmen and the press note that there are clear and reliable prospects for further cooperation between India and the USSR. A comprehensive plan for the geological prospecting and extraction of oil has been drawn up on the basis of preparatory work carried out by specialists from both countries.

PAKISTANI TROOP BUILDUP ON INDIAN BORDER

LD221136 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi August 22 TASS -- Pakistan is building up its military preparations and staging armed provocations on the border with India. Over the past two weeks, the weekly CURRENT reports, the number of Pakistani troops massed there has considerably increased. In Punch sector (Jammu and Kashmir State) the Pakistanis invaded India's territory already twice over that period. In some places the Pakistani troops opened unprovoked fire on Indian frontier posts.

The local observers directly link the intensification of Pakistan's provocative military activity with the support given by Washington to Islamabad in its militaristic ambitions.

PAKISTAN REPLACES IRAN AS U.S. MILITARY ALLY

LD210648 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 21 Aug 82

["Under the Wing of U.S. Imperialism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- Efforts to upgrade Pakistan's military machine are in full swing, M. Aleksandrov, who recently visited that country, writes in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. The Pakistani Armed Forces have in recent years swelled from 300,000 to 438,000 officers and men, the number of reservists running into as many as 500,000 people. Work is proceeding at a fast pace to expand and reconstruct 14 air force bases to make them capable of accepting 40 latest F-16 nuclear-capable fighters which can strike targets deep in the territories of neighbouring countries.

The build-up of the air force is only part of a broader program for the militarisation of Pakistan, which is being executed with active assistance from the United States. It is by no means accidental that the White House chose precisely Islamabad to replace the ousted shah regime as its new military ally in the region. Firstly, the Pakistani military regime saw alliance with Washington as the only chance of surviving both politically and economically.

Secondly, after the collapse of SEATO and CENTO Pakistan remained the last country in the region which had allied relations with the United States based on the 1954 Treaty of Mutual Assistance in Defence. Besides, Pakistan's location is very advantageous from the military standpoint. Finally, it had "special" relations with Beijing, which has of late become Washington's military-political partner, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA says.

As a result, Islamabad closed a military-political deal with United States late in 1981 which entitled it to a five-year credit of 1,600 million dollars. Washington also agreed to supply Pakistan with 40 F-16 fighters to a sum of 1,100 million dollars and 450 million dollars worth of other military equipment. If the 1.6-billion dollar aid package is added to the proposed arms deliveries, the total sum of the U.S.-Pakistani deal amounts to nearly five billion dollars.

China also makes a contribution of its own to the militarisation of Pakistan. Beijing's military aid to that country has now topped two billion dollars.

AFGHAN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON PDPA PLENUM

LD211952 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Kabul August 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports: Western propaganda and its mouthpieces in reactionary countries of the region continue pouring streams of lies on the revolutionary gains of the working people of Afghanistan, the TASS correspondent has been told by member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Minister of the Interior of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy.

This time they launched false propaganda in a bid to smear the results of the last July 9th enlarged plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The plenary meeting became yet another example of the party's care for the working masses of revolutionary Afghanistan. It outlined broad perspectives of practical activities of all party bodies, every party member amid the working people. There is no wonder that after the plenary meeting Western propaganda started pouring a stream of dirty fabrications and rumors which are spread by the very so-called "advocates of truthful information," which gave rise to indignation of the Afghan people. But no slander will be able to mislead our people, and the world community.

The revolution in Afghanistan, the minister stressed, is advancing forward firmly and confidently. The working people of our country, who opted for the way of building a new society, will never turn away from it, no matter what methods are used by enemies of the April Revolution. There will be no recurrence of the past.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION OBSTACLES IN KABUL VIEWED

LD222012 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Aug 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpts] On 19 August the Afghan people marked a national holiday -- the anniversary of the restoration of independence, won in 1919 in a persistent struggle against the British colonial empire. Celebrating the 63d anniversary of independence, the Afghans with special satisfaction noted the positive changes that have taken place during the last 4 years. Even in the difficult conditions forcing the Afghan revolution to defend itself against the fierce resistance of the international imperialists, the People's Democratic Party and the revolutionary government are doing everything to achieve its main aim: improving the life of the people. Here is a report from Kabul correspondent Fadeyev:

[Begin recording] I think I would not be wrong if I said that moving into a new house is always a festive occasion. But it is not such a frequent occurrence for Afghan workers. Of course, at first glance the building itself and the furniture in the apartment of (Hasan Nabi) may not be much to look at, but to appreciate the significance of such an event it is sufficient to look at these homes which have huddled together on the slopes of these mountains for centuries. The Afghans themselves with bitter irony call them "our skyscrapers." According to estimates, there are about 1 million people living in Kabul. The city's population is constantly growing. One reason for the growth is the influx of people who have been driven out of their native places by the enemies of the April Revolution. This is the reason such attention is being paid by the party and the people's government to the construction of housing, schools, hospitals and other public buildings.

Naturally, in the conditions of an undeclared war, the building program is not being implemented as rapidly as life requires. Noticeable inroads have been made, however. New building plans are drafted in the workshops of Afghan architects working jointly with their Soviet colleagues. Entire residential areas, which have already been built, have changed the capital's face. The interests of the believers have not been forgotten. The state is allocating funds for the restoration and construction of mosques. Much has changed in the life of the country, and much continues to change, especially after the victory of the April Revolution. Old Kabul is proof of this. [end recording]

Yes, the young republic is successfully building a new life despite the ravings of the counterrevolution, and despite the intrigues of its enemies. The undeclared war against the Afghan people, directed by the United States, is one more manifestation of the aggressiveness of the foreign policy of the White House. The White House has clearly defined its friends and its enemies. The friends are the fascist regime of Begin, the racists of the Republic of South Africa, the Pinochet clique in Chile, and the bloody Salvadoran puppets. Their enemies are first of all the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the peoples struggling for their independence, economic and social progress, peace and happiness.

BESTUZHEV ON U.S. NAVIGATION SYSTEM IN AUSTRALIA

LD201314 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] The American navigation system Omega is reported to have been put into operation in Australia. Igor Bestuzhev writes the following in comment:

To hear the official American version the installation is of no military importance whatsoever. Its purpose is to guard merchant vessels at sea as well as civil aviation flights. Yet the booklet prepared several years ago by the naval electronic laboratory center of the American Navy claims just the opposite. Omega, it says, is the only navigation system which is well suited for submarines as well as for aircraft and for surface vessels. Its low frequencies penetrate sea water to appreciable depths. Thus a completely submerged submarine can be guided through any sea. Only reception is required, so that the submarine usually does not reveal its position. In short, the main purpose of the Omega system is to guide American nuclear submarines, so its commissioning is nothing else but a step towards drawing Australia into the orbit of American nuclear strategy.

Pressed by Washington, Australia has long been following in the wake of that strategy. For more than a year, strategic B-52 bombers capable of carrying nuclear arms have been landing on Australian territory. American nuclear-carrying vessels call at Australian ports more and more often. The Australian Government has given consent for the expansion of the American installation Pine Gap near the town of Alice Springs, the Northern Territory, servicing military aircraft and ships.

All this endangers Australia's security. If the United States launches a nuclear conflict Australia automatically becomes America's hostage subject to a retaliatory blow. More and more Australians are beginning to realize this. Therefore the government's foreign policy meets with increasing opposition today. Early this month the Australian Government came under a sharp attack for letting the American destroyer Goldsborough with nuclear weapons on board to call at Melbourne. Protest rallies were held at the port. The railmen's union decided against servicing the destroyer. Demonstrations have become more frequent, pressing for the closure of American military bases. The biggest opposition party in Australia, the Labor Party, called for declaring the southern hemisphere a nuclear-free zone. In the state of Victoria alone 24 municipalities proclaimed their lands nuclear-free zones. The Australians declare that they are against the arms race and confrontation; they favor peace and disarmament.

AUSTRALIA DENIES VISAS TO SOVIET SCIENTISTS

LD201610 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Canberra Aug 20 TASS -- The demonstrative denial by Australian authorities of visas to Soviet scientists to enter the country to attend an International Congress of Biochemists in Perth has aroused indignation among the world scientific community. 500 delegates representing all the countries taking part in the congress signed a petition condemning the Australian Government for this action. Personal protests to Prime Minister Fraser were made by prominent scientists from Britain, the United States, Norway and a number of other countries.

The anti-Soviet action of the Australian authorities virtually torpedoed the work of the congress since the Soviet Academician Yuriy Ovchinnikov was one of the main speakers at the congress. The absence of the Soviet delegation, as it was stressed by the president of the International Union of Biochemists Professor Wood, means that the programme of the congress "cannot be fulfilled since the Soviet delegation is not taking part in the vote."

The president of the Australian Academy of Sciences Professor A.G. Birch sent a telegram to Prime Minister Fraser declaring that the denial of visas to the Soviet scientists was insulting not only to Australian scientists but also to the entire international scientific community. The actions of the authorities, he said, seriously damage the progress of Australian science because international organisations might withdraw support for the holding of scientific forums in Australia.

CSSR BISHOPS, POLISH PILGRIMAGE SCORED

LD201728 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Prague, 20 Aug (TASS) -- The weekly TVORBA has published an article exposing the slanderous allegations by Western propaganda regarding talks between Czechoslovakia and the Vatican. The talks have been held since 1964, and the Czechoslovak side, the weekly writes, intends to preserve their constructive character while observing the principle of mutual respect. However, in its talks with the Vatican, Czechoslovakia cannot accept proposals which contradict the country's laws. In violation of those laws, the article says, the Vatican has illegally appointed several bishops to Czechoslovakia. It would be an act of good-will if Pope John Paul II were to annul those appointments.

The weekly notes further that many Catholic priests in Czechoslovakia are justifiably puzzled as to why the Vatican's cardinals forbid priests to take part in the peace movement. The Czechoslovak priesthood is asking why Catholic priests in the CSSR, for example, do not have the right to set up organizations for the defense of peace.

Why, for instance, do certain cardinals in Rome oppose the association of Czech Catholic priests "Pacem in Terris", whose work is viewed positively in the CSSR? This organization is undesirable in the eyes of the Vatican because it actively supports its people and the peace-loving policy of Czechoslovakia, the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. The Vatican is also put out by the fact that this organization does not agree with the traitorous activities of the emigre church.

It is significant, TVORBA comments, that some cardinals at the Vatican would like to disband "Pacem in Terris". Yet the Vatican's ban does not apply to the Polish priesthood, which is actively helping Solidarity. On the contrary, the Vatican is well disposed toward the subversive activity of a section of the Polish priesthood.

Thus, the weekly concludes, the Vatican only allows the activity of religious organizations which oppose socialism and bans those that support peace and social progress.

Warsaw, 20 Aug (TASS) -- The start of the so-called "pilgrimage to Czestochowa" in Warsaw turned into a religious procession with the nature of a political demonstration. Anti-government bunting as well as prewar Polish flags of the bourgeois type and Vatican flags could be seen in the ranks led by priests. Groups from the United States and other Western countries, which had come specially, took part in the procession.

Religious ceremonies were held beside the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa. This religious demonstration, as has been noted here, had clear antisocialist tones. The participants carried provocative bunting of counterrevolutionary content. Many more "Solidarity" badges. The residents of Czestochowa openly voiced indignation at the provocative attacks of some participants in the demonstration.

PZPR APPROVAL OF BREZHNEV-JARUZELSKI TALKS NOTED

LD210938 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw August 21 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP) has considered and fully approved the results of the friendly meeting in the Crimea between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PUWP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and particularly the complete unity of views expressed during the meeting, says an official report issued here today. The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee pointed out the immense importance of the development of Polish-Soviet relations on the principles of socialist internationalism, equality, respect for sovereignty, and friendly mutual assistance.

The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee looks with deep satisfaction at the words by by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, that the Soviet Union will continue to give whatever assistance it can to the Polish People's Republic in the solution of economic problems concerning it.

An opinion was also expressed at the Political Bureau's session that the appraisal of the international situation given during the Crimean meeting accords with the basic national interests of Poland. It was emphasized that the U.S. administrations' policy, which imposes a spiral of armaments on the world and heightens tension and which uses, contrary to the principles accepted in international relations, forms of pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, poses a serious threat to European and world security.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV CONGRATULATE ROMANIAN LEADERS

LD221420 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov have sent a congratulatory telegram to the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu and Constantin Dascalescu, on the occasion of the Romanian people's national holiday, the 38th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke.

The telegram says: In noting with satisfaction the considerable results of Soviet-Romanian cooperation, we reaffirm the Soviet Union's unfailing aspiration for the further expansion and intensification of friendly relations between the CPSU and the RCP, between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania and between the Soviet and Romanian peoples on the basis of the tried and tested principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and the accords enshrined in fundamental joint documents. We are convinced that the development of Soviet-Romanian cooperation, both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA, is in keeping with the fundamental interests of our countries and serves the cause of strengthening the unity and cohesiveness of the socialist community, which is reliable guarantee for the protection of the revolutionary gains of the fraternal peoples and a powerful factor safeguarding international security.

Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov wished all the working people of Romania new achievements in the construction of a developed socialist society and in the joint struggle of the states of the socialist community for peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Further Report

LD221522 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Moscow August 22 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov have addressed a telegram to the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Constantin Dascalescu on the occasion of the national holiday of the Romanian people, the 38th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke, expressing friendly congratulations and the best wishes.

"The entry by the Soviet Army into Romania's territory in the spring of 1944, the crushing defeat in the course of the Iasi-Kishinev operation of a powerful grouping of German Nazi troops," the telegram of congratulations says, "cut the ground from under the feet of the criminal Antonescu regime and created favourable conditions for an armed uprising, which was led by the communists, and the country's liberation from fascism. That was a radical changeover in the destinies of the Romanian people, which opened for it the road of democratic and socialist transformation of the homeland."

The Soviet people, the telegram points out, are sincerely gratified by the fact that over the years of the building of socialism the working people of Romania led by the Communist Party have scored great successes in all fields of life in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries.

Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov reaffirmed "the Soviet Union's invariable striving for a further broadening and deepening of friendly relations between the CPSU and the Romanian Communist Party, the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, between the Soviet and Romanian peoples on the basis of the time-tested principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and the agreements placed on record in the basis of joint documents."

PALESTINIAN EVACUATION FROM BEIRUT BEGINS

Humane Considerations

LD210904 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus August 21 TASS -- The first stage of an operation covering the departure of the armed contingents of the Palestinian resistance movement from Israeli-besieged west Beirut is planned to begin today in accordance with a worked-out plan for a settlement in the Lebanese capital. The first group of the French paratroops, who make part of the disengagement force, are to take up their positions on the cease-fire line to ensure the safe evacuation of the Palestinian forces.

Beirut radio reported that, according to a reached agreement, the Israeli servicemen taken prisoner by the Palestinian resistance movement were handed over to Israeli representatives on Friday with the mediation of the International Red Cross. Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said that he had received written assurances from the U.S. Government that Israel would also release the Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners it held.

The local press emphasises that, when making the decision to leave Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organisation was guided exclusively by humane considerations as it wanted to save the lives of thousands of the city's peaceful inhabitants. The brutal aggressor, encountering further resistance, would not stop at an attempt to destroy Beirut completely together with the population of that big city. Even now that a plan for a peaceful resolution of the crisis has been endorsed by all sides, including the Begin government, Tel Aviv has not given up its attempts to provoke fresh clashes with the defenders of the Lebanese capital, which would leave it free to reach its aggressive aims by military means.

A car bomb, containing a large amount of explosives, was found in Al-Hamra', west Beirut's main street, on Friday. A day before that a car bomb with 200 kilograms of dynamite had been defused outside the Ministry of Information. The subsequent enquiry revealed that the cars had arrived from east Beirut, which is under the joint control of Israeli troops and right-wing Christian Phalangists.

Seeking to settle down firmly in the occupied Lebanese territory and impose a "new order" there to meet their needs, the Israelis are trying to fully isolate the captured regions from northern Lebanon and the Al-Biqa' Valley bordering on Syria. According to Beirut radio, armed detachments of the Kata'ib [Phalanguist] Party on Friday straddled the road from the Lebanese capital to Tripoli. Road blocks were put up several kilometers away from the town of Jubayl (Biblos), where the aggressor had amassed considerable contingents. Israeli troops also blocked traffic on the Beirut-Damascus highway in the area of the Dahr al-Baydar Pass.

Speaking to journalists in Beirut, Nayif Hawatimah, secretary-general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, emphasized that Israel, using the political talks as a cover, is preparing for the continuation of the war. This is borne out by the announcement of another call-up of reservists in Israel and by Israeli military preparations north of Beirut and in the Al-Biqa' Valley.

Nayif Hawatimah's charges are confirmed by reports reaching here from east Lebanon, where the aggressor continues to concentrate its troops. More tanks were taken to the Al-Biqa' Valley. Material and troop reinforcements, WAFA news agency said, were rushed to the areas of Rashayya and Wadi-Kafr Quq, where Israeli soldiers are conducting intensive fortification and road-building work.

But neither the Palestinian fighters nor the Lebanese patriots are going to bow under the aggressor's encroachments and threats. Muhsin Dallul, vice-chairman of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party, emphasised that all attempts to tie Lebanon's hands with the terms of the Camp David deal were doomed to failure. Together with the people of Syria the Lebanese would resist the U.S.-Zionist sway with all their strength.

After the departure from Beirut, Nayif Hawatimah said in an interview with Italian television, the struggle of the Palestinian people would assume new political and organisational forms but continue to be based on armed resistance. At the same time, he declared, the Palestinian resistance movement would unswervingly honour its commitments and would not give the enemy any chance of resuming the slaughter in Beirut.

The arrogant actions of the Israeli interventionists, who are working up tension in Lebanon, are linked in the political circles of that country also with the Zionist "hawks" striving to influence the course of presidential elections in Lebanon. The election of Bashir al-Jumayyil, Tel Aviv's faithful ally, as the head of the Lebanese Republic would enable Israel to draw Lebanon into the capitulatory Camp David deal.

The Lebanese patriotic forces strongly oppose these intrigues. Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Central Council of the national patriotic forces, warned in an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE that the election of Al-Jumayyil would lead to a dictatorship and the total removal of civil liberties in Lebanon. The actions of that Israeli accomplice, he said, posed a threat to the national future of the Lebanese state.

A meeting of prominent Lebanese politicians, members of parliament, ministers and leaders of political organisations and parties on Friday restated the demand that the presidential elections, put off till next Monday, August 23, should not be held because elections held at the enemy's gunpoint in a territory captured by the Israeli military and Phalangists, they said, would be a political farce.

Israeli Violations

LD211156 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vetrov reports:

The Palestinian resistance movement (PRM), showing adherence to its commitments to evacuate its armed detachments from west Beirut in accordance with the plan which has been coordinated and adopted by the sides involved in the present Lebanese conflict, handed over a captured air pilot and a soldier of the Israeli Army as well as the Tel Aviv-demanded remains of nine soldiers killed in 1978, to the Israelis on Friday through the International Red Cross. This should have led to a relaxation of tension in west Beirut and in Lebanon as a whole. However, this does not take place through the fault of Tel Aviv. The Israeli military, in breach of the accords reached, do not cease armed provocations against the joint detachments of the PRM and the Lebanese NPF [national patriotic forces] which are in the western part of the Lebanese capital as well as against the detachments of the Shi'ite movement "Amal". Throughout yesterday the Israelis repeatedly opened fire on the positions of the above-mentioned sides in southern and south-eastern suburbs of Beirut.

The PRM-NPF fighting-men had to return the fire. Besides, the Israelis did not fully fulfil their obligations to withdraw their troops from the area of the seaport and to place it under the control of Lebanese Army units.

Of a still more defiant nature are the actions of the occupation troops in other areas of the country. The Israeli troops have been placed on a high alert all along the line of contact with Syrian troops in Al-Biqa' Valley. Israeli troops have cut off all roads leading to Al-Biqa' Valley. Observed is the movement of reinforcements by the Israelis to both the area of Al-Biqa' Valley and to the northern areas of Lebanon where the occupiers are assisted by the Kata'ib Party's armed forces which have closed the road leading to Tripoli. In the past forty eight hours aircraft of the Israeli Air Force made intensive reconnaissance flights over Lebanese territory, particularly over Al-Biqa' Valley.

Linking all those actions of the Israeli military with the Israeli leaders' statements that the aims of the present operation in Lebanon are not limited to only a withdrawal of the armed Palestinians from west Beirut, local political observers view the situation that has taken shape as extremely explosive.

First Group's Departure

LD211448 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 21 TASS -- In accordance with an agreement reached, the first group of Palestinian fighting men, 400 in all, left the Beirut sea port abroad a Cypriot ship today. The French contingent of the disengagement force and Lebanese Army units are ensuring the safety of evacuation of armed units of the Palestine resistance movement from Israeli-besieged west Beirut. The Palestinians are on their way to the port of Larnaca (Cyprus) from where they will then be taken by air to Arab countries.

Fighters Saluted

LD211912 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Leonid Volnov reports:

West Beirut today fired salvoes from all types of arms, bidding farewell to the first group of Palestinian fighting men, leaving, arms in hand, the Lebanese capital after 2.5 months of fighting against Israeli aggressors. The fighting men, still staying in Beirut, and many residents of the city, who gathered along the route of the fighting men's departure, saluted their courage and staunchness which was displayed in the course of long fighting in Lebanon and during the siege of Beirut. Israelis were prevented from entering the city owing to the courage of the Palestinian fighting men and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, who defended the city.

Till the very last moment the Israelis hampered with realization of the evacuation agreement that was reached. When at dawn French troops arrived at the Beirut port, there were still Israeli troops there, contrary to the evacuation agreement. After the relevant interference, they were compelled to soon leave the port and to make way to Lebanese Army units which are to control the port zone.

A unit of Palestinian fighting men, 400 in all, marched in the morning in streets of west Beirut towards the sea terminal. They marched in streets of the city towards the port, greeted by residents throughout the way, and thus paid them tribute of respect as staunch fighters for the cause of the Arab peoples.

Aboard French ships wounded fighting men, 800 in all, will be dispatched to Greece to undergo further medical treatment at Greek hospitals. Another group of 400 fighting men will leave today for the island of Cyprus and from there they will go through the Jordanian port of Aqaba to Jordan and Iraq.

The evacuation will be under way from this day till the fourth of September, i.s. during a fortnight, if there are no obstacles to it.

TASS Roundup

LD221350 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 22 TASS -- Today another 1,000 Palestinian fighting men will leave in an organised manner west Beirut on board a Cypriot ship. The first group of 400 Palestinian fighting men already arrived in Cyprus and were today flown from there to Jordan and Iraq.

As the French ambassador to Lebanon said, on Monday 1,000 Palestinian fighting men would go to Aden (the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) on board a Greek ferry, and on Tuesday -- another 1,000 fighting men to Al-Hudaydah (North Yemen). On Thursday 3,000 Palestinian fighting men are scheduled to go to Syria by land. On September 1 and 2, 500 and 600 Palestinians will go by sea via Cyprus to Algeria and Sudan respectively.

The Palestinians are leaving west Beirut as winners with arms in hand under Palestinian banners chanting "Struggle, struggle to ultimate victory!."

Until the last moment the Israeli military were trying to prevent such a course of developments and are now seeking every pretext in order to frustrate the coordinated plan for the evacuation of the armed detachments of the Palestinians. Yesterday, on the first day of evacuation, when the French paratroopers, who are part of the disengagement force, arrived in the port of Beirut, they found out that contrary to the agreement reached, the Israeli troops had not been withdrawn from the port. It was only after a strong diplomatic pressure that Tel Aviv was compelled to follow the terms of the truce agreement.

Nevertheless the Israelis instigated yesterday another incident when an Israeli car "by mistake" drove into west Beirut and its driver was detained by a Palestinian patrol, after which Israeli Defence Minister Sharon threatened to stop the evacuation of the Palestinians until that driver was released. In answer to the permanent provocations the Palestinian command shows restraint and equanimity.

The population of the western part of the Lebanese capital today again took to the streets of the city to express admiration with the heroism of the Palestinian patriots and give them a warm send off. Walid Junblatt, the leader of the Lebanese national patriotic forces said: We are sending off our friends, our brothers who courageously fought against the American-Israeli aggression. At the same time we cannot but feel in these minutes anger at the crimes perpetrated against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples by the Zionists and their American backers.

Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] one of the leaders of the Palestine resistance movement, member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Fatah organisation, told the official send off ceremony that the consent of the Palestinian side to the evacuation of its detachments had been promoted in the first place by the concern for the destiny of the peaceful population of the Lebanese capital. Grave calamities and deprivations have fallen to the lot of the population of Beirut, he said. The barbarous bombing and shelling from air, land and sea of the city had lasted more than 500 hours. Unbearable conditions had been created for the peaceful civilians as a result of the barbaric actions of the Israelis who did not let foods and medicines into the cities and cut off water and electricity supply.

Abu Iyad stressed that after the evacuation of the positions the Palestine Liberation Organisation would be no less firm than during the siege of Beirut. The Palestinians will carry on the struggle for their homeland, against the treacherous Camp David accords and the plan envisaged under the accords for the so-called "administrative autonomy" for the population of the occupied territories. Abu Iyad also said that Damascus would be the seat of the leadership of the Palestine resistance movement.

While Beirut was seeing off yesterday and today the Palestinian fighting men and winners with flowers and a salute, the population of Israel, as a correspondent of the American television company N.B.C. pointed out today, did not celebrate that as a "victory for Begin and Sharon" as the Israeli propaganda is trying to picture things. And although Israel, which sent a 100-thousand-strong army, its airfoce and navy against several thousand Palestinians, who were equipped chiefly with firearms, scored a certain military success in Lebanon, it, as is recognized nowadays worldwide, suffered a political defeat which will be felt ever more clearly, particularly in the long-term aspect. An overwhelming majority of the Israelis, the N.B.C. correspondent points out, do not believe that the Palestinian issue will be resolved with the withdrawal of PLO from Beirut.

The events in Lebanon have shown that the Palestinian problem cannot be resolved by force of arms, as the USA and Israel were trying and are trying to do. The U.S.-Israeli action only increased sentiments worldwide for a comprehensive Middle East settlement. But not on the basis of separate deals, but on the basis of participation in such a settlement of all sides concerned. The Palestine Liberation Organization has considerably strengthened its positions in the course of the Lebanese crisis. "The Palestinians are convinced that they have undoubtedly scored a political and in a measure a military victory over Israel," the N.B.C. correspondent stresses in his dispatch on the evacuation of Palestinian fighting men from Beirut.

The Palestine Liberation Organization will carry on a resolute struggle against the Israeli invaders until the independent Palestinian state is created, stated Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, in the port of Larnaca in Cyprus in welcoming the first group of the Palestinian fighting men who were evacuated from West Berlin [as received].

Contrary to all their attempts, the USA and Israel will be unable to break the alliance between PLO and the progressive Arab countries, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, on the other, stressed T. Khalid, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

In spite of the withdrawal of the Palestinians from Beirut, Israel is doing its utmost to consolidate its hold of the Lebanese territory, strives to sever Lebanon's southern areas under the pretext of creating a so-called "security belt", threatens aggression to other Arab countries. This is seen, in particular, from the concentration of the Israeli troops in Lebanon's eastern areas, in Al-Biqa' Valley. The other day the Israeli Defence Minister Sharon issued an order on putting all Israeli troops in that area on high alert. Israeli troops are now being deployed along the line from Jabal ash-Shaykh in the east to Jabal al-Baruk in the west and across the areas of eastern and western Al-Biqa'. The Israelis are making all sorts of demands to Syria, accusing it of "permanent violations" of the ceasefire agreement, which, as Radio Israel threateningly stressed today, "can no longer be tolerated".

The Israeli defence minister openly threatened Syria, saying that Damascus "is now within the range of the Israeli artillery, and our troops are deployed at a distance of 16-17 miles from it."

The Israeli troops are also receiving reinforcements in the area of Harun Lake and in Mansur area in the sourthern part of Al-Biqa' Valley. Personnel armoured carriers M-113, Mercava and M-6 tanks are being sent there.

This is a source of continuing tensions on a larger part of Lebanese territory and is evidence of the intention of the Israeli leaders to continue the country's occupational.

Meanwhile contacts are continuing in besieged Beirut in connection with the presidential elections scheduled to be held tomorrow. The country's democratic public demands that these elections be cancelled, pointing out that their holding under the conditions of the Israeli occupation, is impossible.

The patriotic forces and the country's Moslem circles are also resolutely opposing the attempts to elect to that post Falangist leader Al-Jumayyil, who openly cooperates with Israel. Shaykh Hassan Khalid, the spiritual leader of the Lebanese Sunni Muslems warned about the dangerous consequences for the country of the attempts at imposing the nomination of Al-Jumayyil. He stressed the need of a national accord as regards a candidate who would be equally acceptable to the Christian and Moslem communities, would contribute to preserving the unity of the Lebanese people and the country's territorial integrity.

But the supporters of Al-Jumayyil and the circles outside Lebanon backing him allude, as the London newspaper OBSERVER points out today, that he is capable of staging a military coup and taking power by force.

Palestinian Successes

LD230610 Moscow TASS in English 0601 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Leonid Volnov reports:

The attention of the Lebanese capital is now riveted to the start of the evacuation of Palestinian fighting men arms in hand. Under the agreement reached a part of leading organizations of PLO will be stationed in Tunisia. The evacuation will last till September 4.

As is pointed out among progressive circles of Lebanese public, the Palestinians have withstood with honour the difficult struggle against by far superior forces of the aggressor. They succeeded in preserving the armed forces, strengthening and widening their prestige the world over. The fighting men of the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon have put out of action more than 6,000 enemy men and officers, inflicted great losses upon it in military equipment. In spite of the long siege and blockade of Beirut by a 40-thousand strong Israeli army, the massive bombing and shelling of the city, the fighting men of the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces have succeeded in upholding the capital of Lebanon and have not let the invaders there.

Israel has failed to achieve a single of the aims set by it in the course of the aggression. That is precisely why, despite the withdrawal of the Palestinians from Beirut, Israel clings tenaciously to Lebanon's territory, is trying to sever from it its southern areas under the pretext of creating a so-called "security belt" and broaden the aggression against the other Arab countries.

Palestinian Leader's Remarks

LD211552 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reports: The Soviet Union's firm and consistent stand with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem and its constant political support to the PLO and the Lebanese national patriotic forces in their resistance to the barbarous Israeli aggression as well as the invaluable aid granted by various Soviet organisations to the victims of Israeli genocide are a source of strength and make the Palestinians confident of the righteousness of their cause and the victory of the Palestinian revolution. This was declared in TASS interview by noted Palestinian journalist Bassam Abu Sharif, one of the leaders of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Speaking about the actions of the Israeli military in Lebanon and west Beirut, he said that the Zionist army, armed with the latest U.S. weapons of destruction and leaning on the political, military, economic and financial backing of Washington, tried to raze urban neighbourhoods to the ground and exterminate their peaceful inhabitants. In so doing, Tel Aviv used the most barbarous weapons of annihilation -- cluster, pellet, phosphorous and suction bombs, chemical weapons and napalm, which were outlawed by international conventions and which were manufactured by the U.S. military-industrial complex. But thanks to heroism, steadfastness and courage of the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters and all the 600,000 inhabitants of the western sector of the Lebanese capital, Bassam Abu Sharif emphasised, all the aggressor's attempts to break the resistance of the city's defenders and capture west Beirut proved futile.

At a cost of big losses, he went on, which the Israeli interventionist troops incurred in the fighting for each metre of Lebanese soil, they only managed to seize suburbs of Beirut. The joint contingents of the Palestinian resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon were ready to and could continue their fight against the Israeli fascists who wanted to destroy the PLO and the national patriotic forces physically.

But, guided by the considerations of humanity, the PLO leadership took a decision on the departure from west Beirut. We are leaving the city as winners because we have not let the aggressor, despite all its efforts, to enter it. Thereby we save the lives of hundreds of thousands of women, old people and children, whom the Israeli barbarians killed from air, sea and land.

Bassam Abu Sharif said that the Palestinian resistance movement has not laid down arms. The struggle will continue.

PLO Moscow Envoy's Interview

LD211004 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- The Palestinian people displayed exceptional courage and fortitude during the hard battle against the Israeli aggressors, Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, head of the PLO representation in the USSR, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. The joint detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement (PRM) and the Lebanese national patriotic forces (NPF) put a truly heroic resistance to the 120,000-strong Israeli invaders' army equipped with the most-up-date U.S.-made military hardware.

The Israeli aggressor perpetrated monstrous crimes on Lebanese soil. Destructions were inflicted upon the cities of Beirut, Tyre, Sidon, An-Nabatiyah. Thirty Lebanese villages and 14 Palestinian refugee camps were razed to the ground, and tens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian citizens, mainly civilians, were killed and injured. However, our fighters have been able to stop the enemy and inflict heavy losses on it in manpower and materiel. As admitted by Tel Aviv itself, the aggressor's losses amounted to more than 3,700 men killed and 14,000 wounded. This is much more than Israel lost during all the previous Arab-Israeli wars in the entire period of 1949 to 1973.

As for the talk that Israel in this war in Lebanon allegedly scored "military successes", this is a false "victory". In actual fact, Muhammad ash-Sha'ir emphasized, a real political victory has been won over the Israeli aggressor and its U.S. patrons by the embattled Palestinian people together with the national-progressive forces of Lebanon. Consequently, the matter is not in the military hardware, not in the military superiority of the Israel invaders but in our people's determination to resist the aggressor. In this battle our fighters displayed a high morale and the solidarity of all the forces of the Palestinian resistance movement in their support of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its leadership headed by Yasir 'Arafat. Moreover, the PLO has acquired a still greater recognition and a high prestige around the world. This is also evidenced by the resolutions adopted by the UNO in support of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The selfless struggle of our people, Muhammad ash-Sha'ir went on to say, is a just struggle for the Palestinians' legitimate right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of their own, and the defense of the Lebanese land. The courage and fortitude of the Palestinian people became an example for other peoples who struggle for freedom and national independence. This is why our struggle has found broad support and the highest appraisal throughout the world.

The head of the PLO representation exposed the criminal role of the USA during the Israel aggression. It is a matter of common knowledge, he said, the Israel would not have unleashed this barbarous war if it were not backed by the United States. Washington, by giving an unlimited military and financial aid to Tel Aviv, pursues its own imperialist goals in the Middle East. It seeks to get hold of the natural resources of Arab countries, oil wealth, in the first place, to make use of our region's important military-strategic position in its designs, to enslave Arab peoples, to do away with the national liberation movements, and first of all to deal a blow at the Palestinian resistance movement.

Muhammad ash-Sha'ir highly appreciated the Soviet Union's unselfish assistance and all-round support to the Palestinian people.

This is vividly illustrated, he said, by the messages which Leonid Brezhnev and Yasir 'Arafat exchanged. The noble stand of the Soviet Union and the constructive proposals which the USSR has repeatedly made and makes in the international arena and which are aimed at achieving a just settlement of the Middle East problem will always remain an earnest of our unbreakable friendship, Muhammad ash-Sha'ir stressed in conclusion.

Kaverznev Commentary

LD221842 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] Hello, comrades! The evacuation of the Palestinian resistance fighters from Beirut continues for the second day. The first group arrived yesterday in Cyprus. As far as is known, everything is taking place so far within the framework of the agreement between the opposing sides. We shall not tempt fate and display excessive optimism. Let Israel do as it will. The tragedy to which the Palestinian people have been condemned for several decades already is not enough for Begin and Sharon. The Palestinians have been persecuted, divided and destroyed since the beginning of the First World War. Then they were driven from the territories on which they had lived for 14 centuries. Now they are attempting to scatter across the world those who found refuge in Lebanon.

The Palestinian resistance fighters decided to leave Beirut in order to remove from the city the threat of the complete annihilation of its inhabitants. But the Palestinians are leaving having preserved their dignity, with their personal weapons and with an awareness of their strength. For almost 80 days they provided stubborn resistance to Israel, who threw against them troops who exceeded the defenders' numbers almost 10 times, and who had at their disposal the latest American weapons. Of all the wars which Israel has waged, this one has been the most prolonged, murderous and unfruitful.

The PLO has not been broken politically. That is not the only point. As well as Beirut, its centers are in Damascus, Amman, and other Arab cities. The idea of Palestinian resistance survived and was strengthened in this war. An understanding that the Palestinian people are entitled to and must have their own national state has spread far beyond the Near East. Let us recall that the PLO is now recognized by 117 states. In the United Nations, only the United States alone comes out on the side of Israel. But, at the same time, Washington, in the personage of Habib, has nonetheless been obliged to conduct talks with the PLO and thereby virtually to recognize it.

French observers speak the truth when they assert that, probably, not one national liberation organization now enjoys such prestige in the world. Nor is the military infrastructure of the Palestinian resistance destroyed, since it was created, again, not only in Beirut. Wherever they may be, new fighters will inevitably emerge from the Palestinian refugees. All the events of the last decades and of the last days convince one of the Palestinians' undoubted capacity to survive. It cannot be destroyed. From this ensues an elementary conclusion: Even if Begin's government had attained a complete military victory in Lebanon, it would not have reached its main goal -- the PLO will exist.

UN Deliberations

LD202054 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] It is very significant that the withdrawal of PLO fighters from west Beirut, in accordance with the agreement reached, coincides with the emergency meeting of the UN General Assembly.

This meeting was devoted to the Lebanese crisis and took several important decisions concerning the Palestinian problem. One-hundred-and-twenty UN members states voted for a resolution supporting the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination and national independence, including the right to set up a state of their own. It was also decided to hold an international conference sponsored by the United Nations to debate the Palestine question. The General Assembly decided to declare 4 June as International Children's Day in remembrance of Palestinian and Lebanese children who were killed and maimed as a result of the Israeli aggression.

Such is the will of the international community, which rejects all attempts to rob the 4 million Palestinians of their undeniable rights and to strike the Palestinian problem off the agenda. That is what Tel Aviv wanted when, with support from Washington, it launched its savage attack on Lebanon. No, Messrs Begin and Reagan, that will not happen. You are unable to exterminate the entire nation. All humanity is against your piracy; the whole of humanity is calling for an end to it.

The Israeli and American delegates alone voted against all the General Assembly resolutions on Palestine. They once again found themselves isolated from the international community.

Incidentally, it is worth noting that the UN General Assembly resolutions on the Palestinian question remind us how often the Soviet Union was right when it worked tirelessly to find a just solution to the Palestinian problem within the framework of a comprehensive solution in the Middle East. Had that been achieved, the prevailing worldwide anger over the Lebanese tragedy would not have been necessary.

SHULTZ STATEMENTS ON MIDEAST POLICY REPORTED

LD210802 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 21 TASS -- The U.S. administration is bent on continuing to base its Middle East policy on the long-bankrupt Camp David accords aimed at consolidating Israeli domination in the occupied Arab territories. This follows from the U.S. secretary of state's pronouncements at a press conference at the State Department on Friday. Speaking about the situation in Lebanon, George Shultz tried to portray the United States as a champion of peace in the region and as a country which could, allegedly, play a constructive role in attaining a Middle East settlement. But it is well known that it is precisely Washington's all-round military and economic support to Israel that enabled the latter to carry out its bloody aggression in Lebanon, which claimed thousands of victims among Lebanese civilians and Palestinian refugees. Despite the fact that Tel Aviv's aggression against Lebanon drew vigorous condemnation from the entire world, George Shultz emphasised that the events in Lebanon had practically no effect on the substance of U.S.-Israeli relations, which, in his words, remained very good.

The U.S. state secretary discoursed in an obscure way about the need to reach a broader settlement in the Middle East in order to establish a lasting peace in that region. One can imagine what kind of peace the United States is preparing for the Arab states. Washington regards the Camp David accords, which, as is known, are essentially aimed at formalising what in actual fact is Israel's annexation of Arab territories and which are rejected by most Arab countries, as the only basis for any further activity in this direction.

George Shultz was forced to admit that the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and Washington's stand on the issue had dramatically strained U.S. relations with Arab countries.

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON ISSUE OF ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

LD230457 Moscow TASS in English 0428 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 23 TASS — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has actually reaffirmed that Israel is not planning to withdraw from the territory of Lebanon it has occupied.

Speaking on American television, the U.S. defence secretary admitted that no deadline had been set to date for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territory captured by them and that question had not been even discussed in the course of American-Israeli conslultations. Speaking in support of the aggressor, Weinberger claimed, contrary to commonly known facts, that it is allegedly not clear up to now whether Tel Aviv had violated the U.S. laws permitting Israel to use the American weapons supplied to it only for self-defence. The defence secretary unambiguously rejected even the very idea that the Reagan administration could take any sanctions against Tel Aviv for the use of American weapons for aggression against the neighbour country.

CARTER CITED ON U.S. PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF INVASION

LD211358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0938 GMT 21 Aug 82

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Mostovets]

[Text] New York, 21 Aug (TASS) -- The Washington administration had advance knowledge of Israel's preparations for an incursion into Lebanon and gave Begin's government the "green light" to carry out this brutal action, the victims of which were hundreds of thousands of peaceful Lebanese citizens and Palestinian refugees. This emerges from an interview with former U.S. President J. Carter. In the interview given to the Atlanta JOURNAL AND CONSTITUTION he declared that the U.S. Government was informed about Tel Aviv's plans. According to J. Carter, he had it from "very well-informed people in Israel" that the Begin government received Washington's agreement to carry out a mass military incursion into Lebanon. The former president's statement, publicized by numerous U.S. papers and news agencies, has caused alarm in the Reagan administration which claims it knew nothing about the aggression being prepared by Israel.

U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz hastened to come out with a denial, stating that the information contained in the interview was "incorrect." However, Washington's clumsy attempts to convince the public of its "noninvolvement" in the Israeli military's bloody crimes in Lebanon sound, at the very least, unconvincing. It suffices to recall the admission by Israeli Defense Minister Sharon himself, appearing recently on U.S. television. This militant Israeli "hawk" stated quite openly that on the eve of the incursion into Lebanon he met in Washington with U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and the then Secretary of State A. Haig, to whom he reported: "The situation is arising when we must act." Sharon virtually confirmed that the administration completely endorsed Tel Aviv's plans regarding Lebanon.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SYRIA

LD230653 Moscow TASS in English 0641 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, including Ivan Kalin, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Deputy Vladimir Terebilov, minister of justice of the USSR, have left for the Syrian Arab Republic today on a working visit. At the airport the delegation were seen off by Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

QOTBZADEH TRIAL HEARS CLOSING ARGUMENTS

LD230948 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Tehran August 23 TASS -- The military Islamic Revolutionary Tribunal, which heard the case of an anti-government conspiracy headed by former Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh, had a closing meeting here. S. Qotbzadeh admitted that the group he led, including certain army officers, was planning to overthrow the present regime. In his final speech Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshahri, chairman of the tribunal, stressed that the plotters with Qotbzadeh at the head had close connections with the United States. As is reported by the newspaper KEYHAN, a sentence on Qotbzadeh will be passed later.

S. AFRICA, U.S. BEHIND SEYCHELLES EVENTS

LD201450 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] A few days ago a military rebellion was crushed in the Republic of the Seychelles, a small island state in the Indian Ocean and a former colony of Great Britain. Actually there was a coup attempt, the second in the past 10 months. Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Kim Gerasimov writes:

In both cases there was the clear involvement of racist South Africa. In November of 1981, an attempt to stage a coup was made by a group of mercenaries, who flew in from South Africa. This time, the leader of the plotters urged the racist regime of the white minority, which brutally oppresses the people in South Africa, to interfere in the events in the Seychelles and supply the rebels with military equipment, ammunition and reinforcements.

The government of the republic crushed the plot, but there is no guarantee that the racist regime would not make another, third, attempt to bring down popular government on the islands, the government of which put an end to the country's subjugation to the South Africa and British capital and took the course of social and economic reforms in the interests of the broad masses of the working people.

South Africa, like Israel, is used to acting without paying any attention to world public opinion and norms of international law. The latest attempt to do away with the progressive regime in the Seychelles was made at a time when the South African troops again crossed deep into Angola and are mercilessly killing people, burning down and destroying houses and crops. Political assassinations and subversion in Mozambique and other neighboring countries are also closely connected with South Africa. The racist regime, which only recently kept saying that it wished to open a new chapter in its relations with independent Africa, is now waging a real war against it. And why do all those crimes go unpunished? Because, like Israel, South Africa has the support of the imperialist West and, first of all, of the United States.

President Reagan has repeatedly called South Africa an ally of the United States, just as it calls Israel its ally. It is with the help of such allies, whether that is Israel, South Africa, Honduras or even Britain, that Washington seeks to teach the developing countries a lesson -- that is, to intimidate them and make them stop resisting the dictate of the imperialists. These intimidation tactics were clearly seen in Washington's support of the colonial war waged by Great Britain against Argentina in the South Atlantic, its encouragement of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, in its arming of the reactionary regimes in Central America and finally in joint plots with South Africa against independent Africa.

But it is not only force that Washington uses to attain its objectives. In the arm-twisting tactics, as regards the developing countries, wide use is made of their debts to the international banks, where a major role is played by the United States. An American observer, Joseph Kraft, wrote in the Washington POST recently that this fact has made a number of countries refrain from, as he put it, insulting Washington. There is a clear division in the Third World, said Kraft frankly. And indeed the imperialists would like to see very much a division in the ranks of its enemies and so it is in the interests of the developing countries to strengthen unity of action and not weaken it.

SOUTH AFRICAN 'INVASION' OF ANGOLA DENOUNCED

Targets: Namibians, Angola

PM201411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent S. Nikonov "International Commentary": "Dangerous Escalation"; from "The World Today" feature compiled by D. Velikiy and F. Konopikhin]

[Text] Luanda -- Regular troops of the racist Republic of South Africa regime have once again perfidiously invaded the territory of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA]. According to ANGOP news agency reports, the interventionists' forward detachments have advanced more than 200 km north from the Namibian border and are continuing their offensive. The Republic of South Africa Air Force is already operating in Huila Province. Its aircraft make reconnaissance flights even as far as the city of Lubango and appear regularly over Cassinga, (Chamutete), Jamba and Dongo. The chief aim of the invasion at this stage is to annihilate the Namibian refugees against whom the South African racists have now been pursuing an undisguised policy of genocide for many years.

The Republic of South Africa generals subscribed to the same tactics also during the wide-scale aggression last August. However, they soon directed their blows also against the Angolan Army and also against the PRA's peaceful inhabitants, thereby "assisting" the penetration of bandit detachments of nationalists of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which make raids into Angola's border regions from Namibian territory.

Contrary to the "denials" that have appeared in Pretoria, the scale and nature of the military operations indicate that the South African military has launched a new broad offensive against the PRA with a view not only to preventing the proclamation of Nambia's independence but, above all, to liquidating the Angolan revolution.

The constant acts of aggression by the Republic of South Africa against sovereign African states would be inconceivable without the support for Pretoria's aggressive policy on the part of the imperialist powers and, particularly, the present U.S. administration. As the newspaper JORNAL DE ANGOLA points out, "Washington regards the present offensive above all as a means of exerting effective pressure to change the Angolan Government's political positions with regard to the patriots of the South West African People's Organization and the African National Congress of South Africa and as a means of making the Angolan people abandon their chosen path of developing friendly ties with socialist countries."

The real danger of escalating tension has neither dismayed nor panicked the Angolan people. Every inhabitant of the PRA considers himself mobilized to defend his motherland. Cuban internationalists stand shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers and officers of the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. Imperialism and its epigones know not from words but in practice of the combat might of the emissaries from the island of freedom, who have been in Angola since 1975 to defend this country's sovereignty and give assistance in creating its national army. Lovers of adventures should not forget Fidel Castro's recent stern warning that "if the interventionists go deep into Angolan territory, the Cuban soldiers will fight the racists and mercenaries, who are already familiar with the courage and steadfastness of these soldiers."

Pretoria's latest aggression against sovereign Angola has aroused a wave of protests and indignation throughout the world. It is characteristic that even the U.S. partners in the so-called "contact group," in particular Britain, have condemned the Republic of South Africa. The peoples of the world do not want a repetition of the Lebanese events in the south of the African Continent. Their alarm is growing as it becomes increasingly clear that the aggression against Angola is being played out in accordance with the already familiar scenarios followed by Israel in the Near East.

Need for Cubans

LD212138 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- "Pretoria's armed action against the People's Republic of Angola and the broad-scale aggression that was unleashed against it in the past few days," writes IZVESTIYA's Luanda correspondent Sergey Nikonov, make necessary the preservation of a limited contingent of Cuban troops on Angolan territory. The task of the contingent is to render assistance to the armed forces of the republic in defending it from external and internal enemies. Cuban servicemen discharge with honour their internationalist duty." Fanning up the problem of "Cuban military presence in Angola," the correspondent stresses, they in the West deliberately conceal the many-faceted and many-sided character of Angolan-Cuban cooperation which never developed as purely military.

In accordance with agreements s ,ned between the two countries, Sergey Nikonov recalls, Cuba renders extensive internationalist aid in rehabilitation of the national economy of the People's Republic of Angola, on easy terms, and frequently on the gratis basis at all. [sentence as received]

About a thousand Cuban doctors and nurses, writes the IZVESTIYA correspondent, work in hospitals of the People's Republic of Angola, more than a thousand Cuban builders are erecting apartment houses in Luanda.

Hundreds of Cuban teachers from Che Guevara teams help Angola resolve one of the most important socio-political tasks -- elimination of illiteracy among the native population. Before liberation from the colonial yoke 95 per cent of that population could neither read nor write.

More than 200 Cubans work in the agriculture of the republic. Soon their "green" unit will consist of 321 specialists. Many internationalists from the island of freedom work in other branches of the economy of the People's Republic of Angola.

Use of NATO-Supplied Weapons

LD220802 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- The fresh large-scale aggression by the South African racists against the sovereign and independent Angola has been continuing for more than a month now, the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes today. The aggression is being carried out with the participation of four brigades, a separate regiment and 34 battalions of the regular South African Army. They are supported by 40 enemy aircraft and 30 helicopters. The South African interventionist force has penetrated the territory of Angola for more than 200 kilometres. The South African Airforce is continuing systematic raids on Angola's populated localities and units of the People's Armed Liberation Forces of Angola.

The newspaper points out that in stepping up the scale of the aggression against a sovereign state, the Pretoria racists are actively using tanks, personnel armoured carriers, aircraft and other equipment, which was supplied to them by the Western powers -- members of the NATO aggressive bloc -- in violation of the UN embargo for weapons and equipment manufactured in the Republic of South Africa itself according to Western licences. Using that military equipment the military of the racist Republic of South Africa, the mercenaries and gangs of the anti-Angolan puppet groupings are perpetrating monstrous crimes.

According to the Angolan press reports, particularly cruel and sadistic are the cutthroats from the 32nd Battalion of the South African Army known as the "Buffalo Battalion", manned by mercenaries from the USA, Britain, Israel and the other Western countries. No less cruel in their actions are the soldiers of the 112th Battalion formed from the relics of the gangs of anti-Angolan counter-revolutionary groupings.

The new barbaric aggression of the South African racists against Angola, SELSKAYA ZHIZN stresses, is being carried out in full conformity with the plan drawn up by the American and South African special services with the aim of overthrowing the legitimate government of the republic and installing there a pro-Western puppet regime.

The action by the racist punitive troops is reminiscent of the brigandage perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon. This most clearly shows the results of the American policy of support for the revanchists, racists and Zionists. This policy creates new seats of tensions in the world, the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN says in conclusion.

STATEMENT ON CPSU DELEGATION VISIT TO ANGOLA

LD212256 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1830 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by -Yuriy Khristoradnov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, has completed a visit to the People's Republic of Angola. On the joint statement released to the press on the results of the visit, the CPSU delegation and the MPLA [Popular Liberation Movement of Angola]-Labor Party condemned the South African racists' incessant attacks on the People's Republic of Angola, their illegal occupation of part of Cunene Province and South African troops' invasion of Angolan territory.

The Soviet delegation expressed solidarity with the Angolan people's struggle and highly appraised the principled stance of the MPLA-Labor Party's principled internationalist stance supporting the people of Namibia, who are struggling for freedom and independence under the leadership of SWAPO.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola have passed the test of time. Having started during the years of the Angolan people's struggle for independence, they have been further developed under the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed in 1976.

Soviet specialists were among the first to go to the aid of the young republic and participated in the reconstruction of factories, enterprises, ports and motorways. Thus the country's largest enterprise, a ship-building and repairing yard in Lobito, was organized with Soviet help. Hundreds of mechanics and solderers have already been trained at a professional school set up there.

Cooperation between the USSR and Angola covers virtually all sectors of the economy. Soviet machine tools and farm equipment can be seen in many enterprises and in the countryside of the People's Republic of Angola. The labor of joint Soviet-Angolan fishing crews is contributing to supplying the population with foodstuffs. There are Soviet teachers in 16 job training centers in Lubango, Lobito and Gunza in Malange Province. Soviet doctors can be seen in many hospitals and health posts.

We would particularly like to emphasize the USSR's help in strengthening the People's Republic of Angola's defensive capacity and training of modern army with high combat readiness.

This latest visit by a Soviet delegation and the joint statement on its results are clear proof that the people of Angola are not alone in this difficult period of their history. In this connection we would recall the words of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, last January, during the visit to the USSR by Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee: The USSR has been and remains the Angolan people's loyal friend and is prepared to render fraternal support in the resolution of the problems confronting them, including the problem of ensuring conditions necessary for the Angolans' peaceful labor.

RPP EXAMINES CONTACT GROUP PROPOSALS ON NAMIBIA

LD212152 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1800 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Analyzing the events occurring lately in Namibia, it is not difficult to understand who is helping the racists to prevent and restrain the Namibians from obtaining their genuine independence. The so-called contact group, consisting of five Western countries, has long been attempting to pass itself off as some sort of impartial mediator, one that allegedly is trying oh-so-very-hard to bring understanding between South Africa and SWAPO [South West Africa People's Organization]. But one need only get acquainted with the proposals of this mock impartial mediator to see clearly that it wants to force a solution of the problem that would to a great extent serve the interests of South Africa and the strategic schemes of Washington.

Convincing confirmation of this is the proposal of the contact group to the effect that elections should be held in Namibia so as to guarantee victory of the racists' puppets. It is quite understandable that the SWAPO was obliged to reject these proposals. And now the contact group has come up with new proposals which were earlier coordinated with the Pretorian rulers. On the initiative of the United States and in the name of the contact group, the notorious conception of coordination was put forth, and according to it, questions having no relationship whatsoever to each other are linked in this coordination plan.

In this particular case, Namibia's independence has been linked with the question of withdrawing the Cuban forces from Angola. It is to be recalled that the Cuban forces are in Angola on the express request of that country's legal government, which did so in order to secure the safety of Angola. Therefore this so-called coordination that Washington and Pretoria are insisting upon is totally unjustified.

Lying behind it is the badly hidden desire to facilitate further the aggressive terrorist policy of South Africa, which is aimed against the progressive African countries and at perpetuating the regime's occupation of Namibia. That is exactly why the SWAPO, proceeding from such a state of affairs, considers its main strategic task to be continuing and expanding its armed struggle. For it is perfectly clear that in response to the SWAPO's willingness to conduct talks for the benefit of the African majority, Washington and Pretoria resort to new maneuvers aimed at dragging out the question of granting genuine independence and freedom to Namibia.

ZIMBABWE REPELS S. AFRICAN 'PROVOCATION'

LD212122 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Harare, Aug 21, TASS -- The armed forces of the Republic of Zimbabwe successfully repelled yet another provocation of the racist Republic of South Africa against the independent African state. As was reported at a press conference here today by the Prime Minister of the Republic Robert Mugabe, a subversive group, formed of regular servicemen of the army of the apartheid regime, penetrated into the territory of the country to commit acts of sabotage and for preparation of an incursion in the country. Three South African servicemen were killed in the course of the operation to liquidate the subversive group. Journalists and representatives of the diplomatic corps were shows fire arms, mines, grenades, radio transmitters, confiscated from the racists.

South Africa's subversive action, Robert Mugabe said, is a component link in the chain of actions aimed at destabilizing the situation in Zimbabwe and other "frontline states".

CPSU PAPER EXAMINES SITUATION IN SOMALIA

PM230857 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by V. Mikhaylov in response to reader's letters: "The Grapes of Wrath Are Ripening": first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "Many reports have been published recently on armed antigovernment actions in Somalia. Could you give a more detailed picture of events in that country?" [signed] L. Novikova, kindergarten teacher in Leningrad.

...A deep roar shatters the heat haze shimmering above the burning hot concrete of the airport, and then the military transport aircraft, bearing U.S. Air Force markings, come in like enormous, unwieldy beetles. Another consignment of U.S. weapons, airlifted from the Pentagon's base on Diego Garcia Island has arrived in Somalia. In a day or two they will be used against detachments of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, a patriotic organization striving to overthrow Siad Barre's antipopular regime. Washington is hastening to the aid of the vassal who has given the Pentagon complete control of his country's territory.

What are the causes of the veritable civil war which is now raging in Somalia? To understand the causes of the crisis you have to make an excursion into recent history.

In 1960 two liberated colonial territories -- British and Italian Somaliland -- formed a united independent state. Situated in the eastern part of Africa, it occupies an area of 600,000 square kilometers, a large part of which is semidesert. The pro-Western figures who assumed power were full of promises to eliminate hunger and poverty, medieval backwardness and illiteracy. Time passed, but only one thing changed: The colonial yoke was transformed into an equally merciless oppression of ordinary Somalis by government officials. Swindlers and embezzlers, double-dyed bribe-takers and grasping dealers from the local bourgeoisie drained the people dry.

On 21 October 1969 there was a military coup in Somalia. A Supreme Revolutionary Council took over. At its first session the young inexperienced officers argued for a long time over who should head the council. The choice fell on Mohamed Siad Barre, who was to become the provisional chairman of the council. He had passed retirement age and could for the time being, in the view of the majority, assume the leadership of the country, although some people drew attention to the fact that Barre had undergone officer training in an Italian police academy, had cooperated with the Mussolini regime, and was cocksure, over-ambitious and coneceited.

The new leadership announced that it would pursue a course toward progressive socioeconomic transformations and the transfer of the country's economy, which is based on nomadic livestock raising, to an industrial footing. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries gave the republic every assistance in the fulfillment of the projected program. And when Somalia was hit by a severe natural calamity -- an unprecedented and lengthy drought -- Soviet airman came to its aid. Without sleeping or resting they transferred the enfeebled, dying nomads to the less drought-affected areas. Soviet airmen saved tens of thousands of Somalis.

I remember, soon after this, visiting various parts of Somalia as a member of a Soviet delegation. How the people beamed when they discovered where the visitors had come from. Each of them considered it his duty to shake the hands of our country's envoys, offer hospitality and give some kind of souvenir -- whether a coconut or a hastily carved wooden figure.

But, at the same time, nationalist chauvinist notes were increasingly creeping into speeches by the country's leaders. It was also being asked: Are social and economic transformations really the paramount task? Is it not more important first to create a "greater Somalia" (which means annexing extensive areas of Ethiopia and Kenya and the entire territory of the Republic of Djibouti)? Then the internal problems could be solved, they said.

The character traits of Barre and his intimates, the dreams of a "greater Somalia" and the masses' growing dissatisfaction with their grim position -- all this was bound to come under the Western special services' scrutiny. Interest in Somalia increased dramatically following the collapse of the feudal monarchy in neighboring Ethiopia and Washington's loss of a loyal partner and strategic bridgehead in the area. A perfidious plan was worked out and the spring of its mechanism was released. Using flattery and bribery and kindling chauvinist sentiments, the United States got Somalia to invade Ethiopia in 1977.

Washington was hoping to stifle People's Ethiopia and draw the Mogadishu regime into its orbit. But the plot succeeded only partially. The Ethiopian Army and people's militia annihilated the interventionists. And in Somalia, which had become a U.S. satellite, the economy began to disintegrate and dissatisfaction with the unbridled policy of militarizing the country grew and grew. It rose sharply following the signing of the 1980 agreement on handing over for the Pentagon's long-term use a number of military bases and facilities on Somali territory. For this Mogadishu received credit worth $40 million. However, the money was destined not for the restoration of the economy and improvement of the people's life but for the purchase of new consignments of weapons.

Late last year a correspondent from the U.S. AP agency filed an ironic report from Berbera, one of the bases handed over to the Pentagon: "The half-naked dockers are now wearing loincloths made of sacks which bear the inscription 'a gift from the people of the United States.' The meager gifts of flour and corn sent to Somalia by Washington simply did not reach the hungry. Officials, hopelessly riddled with corruption, sold the "gifts" at speculative prices on the black market.

Antigovernment actions became more frequent. In reply, the regime intensified the represeion against malcontents. In late January this year the authorities executed 31 officers who had been accused of sympathizing with the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia. Garrisons in a number of northern cities demonstrated in protest against the savage reprisals. In February the security forces opened fire on demonstrators in Hargeisa, Somalia's second largest city. The mass disturbances were brutally put down. There were big demonstrations in April, too. Troops were sent in to quell them.

Finally, at the beginning of July detachments of the democratic front launched an overt armed struggle agains the totally discredited Siad Barre regime, which is stained with the people's blood. Switching from defense to resolute offensive actions, the patriots, according to news agency reports, are already operating in more than one half of the country's provinces. They are being joined by volunteers from the local population and more and more groups and entire subunits of government troops are moving over to join the democratic front.

For Mogadishu to admit that the opposition had acquired such strength was the equivalent of an acknowledgment of a complete political fiasco. So it concocted a filthy fabrication. The Somali propaganda organs blared, and Western countries mass news media echoed, the assertion that what was happening was not a popular uprising against the decrepit regime but an "invasion by Ethiopian and Cuban forces." Naturally, no one was able to confirm this fantasy. Despite statements about "numerous victories' and "thousands of prisoners," Mogadishu was unable to show the representatives of the press a single Ethiopian or Cuban. Nevertheless, Washington made an immediate decision to give Somalia military aid. And the transport aircraft, loaded with weapons, equipment and ammunition, set off from Diego Garcia....

The White House is very "concerned" about the situation in Somalia, although it does not go so far as to say that this "concern" is not for the fate of the people who have decided to take up arms in defense of their independence.but for the future of the Pentagon bases in the country, bases which the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force intends to use in order to interfere in the internal affairs of Indian Ocean and African countries.

U.S. ISSUES 'SLANDEROUS' REPORT ON REGION

LD221846 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 22 Aug 82

[By TASS correspondent M. Beglov]

[Text] Washington, 22 Aug (TASS) -- In working out open plans for armed intervention in Central America, the Reagan administration is continuing to pursue a course of intensified whipping up of anti-Cuban and anti-Soviet hysteria. The most recent step in this dangerous direction is the publication by the U.S. State Department of its latest slanderous report. This report attempts to raise to a qualitatively new level the propagandistic campaign of intimidation using the notorious "military threat" -- apparently coming from Cuba and the USSR -- to the "security and interests of the United States in the Western Hemisphere."

Local observers draw attention to the fact that the U.S. State Department's report, written in the spirit of the "cold war," was published literally the day after the U.S. Congress had approved a provocative declaration that the United States would make every effort -- including the use of weapons -- to "stop Cuban agression" in Central America.

Such an inflammatory declaration gives the White House the possibility of carrying out armed intervention in any Latin American country at any moment in order to overthrow governments that do not suit official Washington. The declaration also gives the White House the possibility to suppress popular uprisings against the rotten pro-U.S. regimes in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

The State Department report is nothing other than a smokescreen for covering up the adventuristic policies of the U.S. ruling circles, aimed at restoring the complete sway of U.S. imperialism in Central America.

U.S. OFFICIAL ADMITS DETERIORATION IN RELATIONS

LD220156 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] San Francisco August 21 TASS -- The support which the U.S. administration rendered Britain in the colonial war with Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands was received by Latin American countries as an unfriendly act and led to deterioration of the United States' relations with states of the region. That was admitted by Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders, speaking at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco.

Most of his long speech Enders devoted to attempts to justify the U.S. administration's policy of rude interference into internal affairs of Latin American countries. He particularly emphasized the great strategic significance of Latin America for the United States and stressed the pressing need of rendering broad military support to "friendly regimes." Among them Enders mentioned El Salvador, the authorities of which are conducting a bloody war against the Salvadoran people. Enders made a number of gross slanderous attacks against Nicaragua and Cuba.

U.S. 'BLACKMAILING' MEXICO INTO CONCESSIONS

LD230850 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Mostovets reports:

The United States has again resorted to the tactics of "arms twisting" against Mexico its southern neighbour, now on the brink of a financial bankruptcy.

The country has landed in this situation because of the policy of plunder pursued by foreign banks, especially American ones. Faced with an acute shortage of funds needed for reducing high rates of inflation and to get the country out of its present economic slump Mexico had to accept foreign credits and loans on exacting terms. Its debt to foreign bankers has reached a total of 81 billion dollars this year.

Representatives of over a hundred banks of principal capitalist states held a meeting in New York towards the end of the week to discuss the question of whether to give Mexico financial aid or to declare it bankrupt. The United States which holds key positions in all big international financial organisations and which is the main creditor of Mexico, hurried to use this situation in order to blackmail Mexico into making a number of concessions in the commercial and economic fields.

A week before the conference Mexican Minister of Finance and State Credit Jesus Silva Herzog paid a three-day visit to Washington where the American side laid down its terms for rescheduling payments on old debts and for extending additional bank credits to Mexico. It is on these terms that the banks of the USA and its Western partners agreed at the New York conference to wait for a while before declaring Mexico bankrupt.

Mexico was compelled to agree to increase its oil deliveries to the United States from 50,000 to 190,000 barrels a day. Under the agreement reached the United States will pay for these deliveries 35 dollars per barrel and this price will remain unchanged irrespective of any further rise in world oil prices. Washington, the New York TIMES says, attaches great importance to this point of the agreement as it fears a new oil price increase by OPEC countries and a reduction of oil production in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area where the political situation remains unstable.

Moreover, it has been learned here that Washington has secured Mexico's consent to supply the USA additionally with quality oil from the Mexican state reserves.

Washington's blackmail, however, was not limited to economic demands only. As was said by Timothy McNamar, deputy secretary of the Treasury of the USA, the U.S. administration agreed to give Mexico "aid" in the hope that it will be a "loyal ally" of the USA. He said that the United States is interested in removing possible "instability" in Mexico and "leftist" trends in its political life. The local press sees in this statement a broad hint at the fact that Washington is displeased with Mexico's attitude to American interference in Salvadorean affairs, its close ties with Cuba as well as the support it gives to the democratic Government of Nicaragua.

PERU IMPOSES STATE OF EMERGENCY DUE TO TERRORISM

LD211006 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Lima August 21 TASS -- The Peruvian Government has imposed a state of emergency in Lima and the satellite town of Callao, temporarily suspending constitutional guarantees there.

Speaking on radio and television, Prime Minister Manuel Ullda declared that this step was necessitated by the escalation of the activity of terrorists who, he emphaisised, were destroying the national wealth and subverting the country's economy.

KUZNETSOV VISITS CONSTITUENT OBLASTS 20-21 AUG

LD211502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] On 20 and 21 August, Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was in Volgogradskaya Oblast. He is a deputy to the Supreme Soviet from the working people of Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts.

He visited a number of rayons, chatted with workers, kolkhoz farmers, party, soviet and economic leaders, and acquainted himself with the progress of the harvest. In the farms of Kalachevskiy and Frolovskiy Rayons, he was interested in the work being done to create agroindustrial associations, in questions of rural social development and in the implementation of the Food Program. Comrade Kuznetsov saw the site of the defeat of the German fascist troops near Stalingrad.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES TWO KAZAKH OBLAST MEETINGS

Aktyubinsk Aktiv

PM201027 Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 82 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Matter of Honor for Aktyubinsk Working People"]

[Summary] An 11 August Aktyubinskaya Oblast party economic aktiv meeting discussed oblast working people's efforts to develop agriculture and the economy in general. Obkom First Secretary V.A. Liventsov was the keynote speaker.

"Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present, delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting. We are at a new and important stage in the fulfillment of the 26th party congress' historic plans, he stressed. The primary duty facing Communists and all the oblast's working people is to respond to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum report by considerably overfulfilling the plan for the sale of grain and other agricultural produce to the state. It is necessary to take all measures to increase the rate of grain harvesting and delivery, probe in depth the situation in all components of the harvesting process, complete plowing promptly, harvest all straw, procure more potatoes and vegetables and ensure efficient and harmonious work everywhere. For this it is necessary to intensify organizational and political work in every sector, concentrating it primarily on questions relating to the development of socialist competition and the creation by all collectives of the conditions for shock labor.

"More concern must be displayed for stockraising and accelerating the rate of hay, haylage, silage and vitamin grass meal procurement. It is important to improve the organization of livestock fattening, strive to ensure that no livestock are lost, seek to increase the sale of meat, milk and other products to the state and comprehensively prepare every livestock unit for winter.

"Comrade D.A. Kunayev went on to dwell on questions concerned with increasing the efficiency of industrial enterprises' work, raising the standard of leadership of capital construction, commissioning and starting up new production capacities on schedule, building housing and social, cultural and consumer service projects, increasing labor productivity at every work place and improving output quality. Not a single question concerned with making rational use of internal resources, consolidating the policy of thrift and supporting valuable initiatives and innovations must be overlooked by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and enterprise leaders and specialists. The provision of cultural, consumer, medical and trade services for working people must be constantly improved. The role of the mass information and propaganda media, other ideological institutions, people's control organs and the entire public in all this must be increased."

"Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by Obkom First Secretary V.A. Liventsov and Oblispolkom Chairman O.A. Kozybayev."

Uralskaya Oblast Aktiv

LD230950 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Concerning speed and quality in the harvest: In fulfillment of the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks set in Comrade Brezhnev's report to it, rural workers in Priuralnyy are striving to gather in the harvest, which has been grown in difficult weather conditions, during the optimum period and without losses, to provide the homeland with as much grain crops and other agricultural produce as possible and to increase their contribution to the implementation of the country's Food Program and to the development of all branches of the economy.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee has visited Uralskaya Oblast. In Priuralnyy Rayon he visited Petrov Kolkhoz and the Zhdanov and Krasnovskiy Sovkhozes. In Zelenovskiy Rayon he visited Permskiy and Ulyanovskiy Sovkhozes. On his tour of the oblast, Comrade Kunayev was accompanied by Iksanov, first secretary of Uralskiy Obkom, and Podyablonskiy, chairman of the oblispolkom.

A meeting of the oblast's party and economic aktiv was held in Uralsk today. It was attended by members of the obkom bureau, first secretary of the gorkom and first secretaries of raykoms, chairman of the town executive committee and chairmen of rayispolkoms, heads of rayon agricultural directorates, and leaders and secretaries of party organizations at industrial enterprises, building sites, transport enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and oblast institutions.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present. He stressed that the country's Food Program, approved by the May CPSU Central Committee plenum, requires that we all work hard so that the program produces its first fruits as early as this year.

With this in mind all strength, knowledge and experience must be applied so that the reaping, threshing, delivery and reception of grain crops are carried out competently and as rapidly as possible. Conditions must be created for daily overfulfillment of quotas and for the application of the most effective work methods at every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and at every transport and procurement enterprise. At the same time there should be no decline in the procurement of cattle feed or in the attention given to raising cattle productivity and increasing the sale of meat, milk and other animal husbandry produce to the state and the purchase of this produce from the population. The efficiency of irrigated arable farming must be constantly expanded and heightened. More attention should be paid to the development of the agroindustrial complex, to the coordination of the work of all its sectors and to the delivery of all arable and livestock produce in good condition to consumers.

Comrade Kunayev dwelt on the intensification of production and the improvement of economic machinery. It is essential to build up the rate of further upsurge in industry, capital construction and other branches of the national economy and to work without allowing anyone to lag behind. Every day, party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations should display concern to satisfy the population's increasing cultural and domestic requirements. Steps must be taken to speed up the construction of housing, schools, hospitals and clubs and to improve the work of services in every populated locality and the quality of consumer foods.

In his speech, Comrade Kunayev placed particular emphasis on the importance of unifying organizational and ideological work, improving the communist upbringing of the working people and raising the role of the press, television and radio in the resolution of great socioeconomic tasks. Their work should always accord with the spirit of our times. It is a point of honor for Communists for all the working people of the oblast to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner and to successfully implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress. To this end it is essential to raise the responsiblity of cadres in all areas and to strengthen discipline and organization.

JANUARY-JULY INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEWED

PM201531 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Raise Labor Intensity!"]

[Text] Last month many industrial labor collectives coped successfully with their socialist pledges and this had a beneficial effect on the 7-month results. Industrial production increased by 2.5 percent compared with the level for January-July last year. Over 75 percent of the increase was due to improved labor productivity, which increased by nearly 2 percent. All union republics and sector ministries, except for the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, coped with the 7-month plan targets. Progress was made in improving the quality of industrial output. In July 4,651 articles were awarded the state seal of quality, making a total of 79,300 -- 15.2 percent of the total production volume.

The highest 7-month results were obtained by enterprises and associations in the following all-union and union republic ministries (the first column of figures in the table represents the production increase compared with January-July last year, the second column shows labor productivity growth and the third shows the percentage fulfillment of the output volume plan):

Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Industry	109.6	108.9	107
Ministry of Power Machine Building	109.3	108.9	103
Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	108.1	107.1	104
Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	107.9	105.1	103
Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	107.4	107.4	102
Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	107.4	106.7	102
Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	106.4	106.8	103
Ministry of the Medical Industry	106.3	105.3	100.8
Ministry of the Gas Industry	105.9	104.8	102

Most enterprises in the fuel and energy sectors are working steadily. Associations in the Ministry of the Gas Industry produced 41 billion cubic meters of natural gas in addition to the 7-month plan and have raised production by 8 percent since the beginning of the year. Miners have produced 418.6 million tons of coal. This is 1 percent more than in the same period last year and almost 5 million tons over the plan target. Power generation increased by 2 percent, USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification power stations having generated 725.7 billion kilowatt-hours during the January-July period.

Overall, chemical workers exceeded the plan for production of plant protection agents. The main manufacturers -- enterprises of the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production -- increased production of them by 6 percent and exceeded the 7-month target by the same amount.

But there was a shortfall of 3,000 tons [in standard units] at Ministry of the Chemical Industry associations. Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production plants manufactured less mineral fertilizer than was planned. Although it must be said that compared with last year nitrogen fertilizer production increased by 6 percent and phosphate fertilizer production increased by 8 percent. The potassium fertilizer production program was underfulfilled.

Machine builders, particularly those involved with agriculture, have been concentrating on the production and prompt supply of equipment and spare parts. Overall, enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are coping with their pledges. They manufactured approximately 1,500 tractors in excess of the plan and ensured supplies of grain-, potato- and beet-harvesting combines. Although there were fewer spare parts for tractor repairs than planned in July, production over the 7-month period was 6 percent higher than January-July last year.

Since the beginning of the year, automotive industry workers have supplied the national economy with nearly 1.16 million motor vehicles. There were 2,100 above-plan trucks and 3,400 above-plan passenger cars. Enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry provided an adequate number of tires: approximately 300,000 were produced in excess of the target. And production of spare parts for motor vehicle repairs was 5 percent higher than last year.

Enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production are coping well with the plan. They supplied livestock raising and fodder production with extra machinery and equipment worth R14.3 million and further spare parts worth R3.5 million -- 5 percent more than the 7-month plan target.

Among the food complex sectors, the most successful work was seen in the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable industry. Some 2,827,000,000 standard cans of fruit and vegetables were produced -- 3 percent more than the 7-month plan and 2 percent more than the July plan.

Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances collectives have an important part to play in the retooling of food sector enterprises. But as yet they are not coping fully with their pledges. In particular, July saw a 5-percent shortfall in production of technological equipment for the food, meat, dairy and fish industries, and output increased by only 0.2 percent compared with last year.

It must be borne in mind that the missing output remains in the plan -- both of the manufacturers and of the consumers. And it is the duty of every collective to ensure complete fulfillment of the plan.

Special attention must now be devoted to discipline -- plan, technological and labor. This is a very important guarantee of well-paced production and prompt and complete fulfillment of plan targets and this year's socialist pledges. There must be no debts to the national economy. In this connection it is expedient to analyze the work of every labor collective and take specific steps to improve the organization of work and socialist competition.

ARMENIAN SSR PRODUCTION FIGURES RELEASED

GF220536 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 30 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers met on 29 July. The session reviewed the first 6-months results of the 1982 Armenian SSR state plan regarding socioeconomic development and the implementation of the Armenian SSR state budget.

The ministers noted that because of the decisions and proposals outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress, the 27th Armenian SSR CP Congress, the May CPSU Central Committee plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, and the July Armenian SSR CP plenum, the republic's economy has further developed and the people's living standards have improved. The problems in food production are being solved successfully.

The industrial production plan has been fulfilled by 103.2 percent.

A total of R64 million worth of industrial products has been produced over the scheduled plan targets. The industrial production plan and socialist obligations have been fulfilled and overfulfilled.

In the first 6 months of 1982, particular attention has been paid to the production of consumer goods with production in this field totaling 104.1 percent of the plan.

The volume of capital investments during the first 6 months has reached R488 million. The state capital investments allocated for the development of agriculture has reached R112.2 million.

Residential areas covering 285,000 square meters have been built. Schools capable of accommodating 928 students and preschools capable of accommodating 740 children have been constructed. Clinics capable of receiving 1100 patients have also been built.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers noted that during the execution of the half-year plan, mistakes have been made in national economic branches. A total of 39 unions and enterprises have not achieved industrial production and export targets.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers urged the ministry and officials of various administrations to further increase the organizational work for the fulfillment of the May CPSU plenum and July Armenian SSR plenum resolutions regarding food production.

The session was addressed by F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium.

NEW PIPELAYERS DEVELOPED, UNDERGOING TESTS

LD201508 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0947 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Aug (TASS) -- Tests are being completed of a new Soviet pipelayer intended for use on the building of gas and oil pipelines. As a TASS correspondent was told in the USSR Gosplan, compared with the former model its carrying capacity has increased by almost 50 percent and has reached 80 tons. It is more reliable and convenient to use. The maneuverability of the machine has improved. Even its external appearance has become more refined despite its rather imposing size and power. More comfortable conditions have been created in the cabin for the driver and the area of vision has improved.

The first heavy pipelayers began to be produced in the town of Sterlitamak in the Urals after the U.S. administration banned the Caterpillar firm from selling such machines to the USSR.

Already the first Soviet machines with a lifting capacity of 50 tons were as reliable as the American ones. For almost 2 years the works in Sterlitamak produced 245 such aggregates. In order to expand the output of pipelayers, the demand for which is growing in connection with the three major gas pipelines being built in the USSR simultaneously, the Urals works have been extended and equipped with automatic devices. This makes it possible to increase production. During the first quarter this year it has turned out 45 machines, as many in the second, but the plan for the fourth is 100 machines.

By the end of the current 5 year period, 1,700 domestically produced pipe layers will be working on the pipelines under construction.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 19-21 AUG REPORTED

LD210212/LD220541 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19-22 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

19 August

Tadzhikistan has fulfilled nearly 80 percent of its annual plan for laying in coarse fodders. (0001 GMT)

Krasnodarskiy Kray growers have delivered 2.7 million tons of grain to date. Sowing of winter wheat has started in the northern rayons of Rostovskaya Oblast. The oblast sows about 2 million hectares with this crop each year. Grain crops have been cut on 250,000 hectares in Kurganskaya Oblast. Harvesting is taking place in complex weather conditions with frequent downpours of rain. (0204 GMT)

Ryazanskaya Oblast farms have stored 450,000 tons of hay. So far, 20,000 tons of vitamin meal has been prepared and stored. The oblast's farms have already laid in 1.4 million tons of various fodders. (0400 GMT)

Harvesting has began in Chelyabinskaya Oblast. The weather here has hindered the growth of grain crops and the eared crops ripened when mass harvesting of silage crops was underway. (1750 GMT)

The harvest is in progress in Kazakhstan's Virgin Lands. Reaping and threshing of barley and wheat are in progress in Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Turgayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Pavlodarskaya Oblasts. (1950 GMT)

20 August

Harvesting is underway in Omskaya Oblast. This year grain crops are to be cut on over 2 million hectares. (0001 GMT)

To date, 100,000 tons of grain has been delivered in the Udmartskaya ASSR. (0204 GMT)

Grain crops have been cut on 800,000 hectares in Tambovskaya Oblast; this is 2/3 of the area sown to grain crops. [figures as heard] Mass sowing of winter wheat and rye is beginning in Ryazanskaya Oblast. The area sown to winter crops is to be increased by over 300,000 hectares this year. (0600 GMT)

Harvesting is now in full swing. Almost 250 million tons of silage must be laid in, and almost 1/2 of the food grain area remains to be harvested. (1100 GMT)

Reports from Tselinogradskaya Oblast indicate that harvesting is getting underway in Kazakhstan's Virgin Lands. But conditions are difficult. Some of the fields were hit by drought, and summer rains fell mainly in storms affecting a narrow belt. Fields of stunted crops lie literally across the road from well-grown ears. (1100 GMT)

Chief attention in Tselinogradskaya Oblast is concentrated on quality of work, on harvesting and on preserving the entire crop. This year the shift method of harvesting will be used more extensively and the combined trailer and proportioning methods of road transport will be used, greatly speeding up the harvest and reducing the demand for trucks. This year's the hay crop will be low. Virtually all combines in Tselinogradskaya Oblast have been fitted with extra seals to gather both the straw and chaff for use as coarse fodder. (1100 GMT)

In Kustanayskaya Oblast, harvesting is underway in all rayons; harvesting of the first of 4 million hectares is nearly complete. Selective harvesting is underway in some parts of Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetayskaya and Turgayskaya Oblasts. (1100 GMT)

Farmers in Tambovskaya Oblast have threshed grain crops on 600,000 hectares; this is 1/2 of the area sown to grain. [figures as heard] Selective reaping of spring wheat, the main food crop, has begun in Kurganskaya Oblast. Spring wheat occupies over 1 million hectares there. (1300 GMT)

The Virgin Lands are Kazakhstan's principal grain growing area. About 16 million hectares of grain crops must be harvested from the Virgin Lands over a short period. This is 62 percent of the republic's entire grain area. The harvest in the Virgin Lands will be carried out by 60,000 reapers, approximately 70,000 combine harvesters and a large number of trucks and other equipment. The threshing of the grain should be carried out in 20-22 working days in the Virgin Land oblasts. Every effort must be made to avoid losses, to close off all channels by which grain can be lost. "In this year's circumstances, we have been experiencing an acute shortage of feed; we have the task of painstakingly collecting the nongrain part of the harvest." (1330 GMT)

21 August

To date, Khabarovskiy Kray has fulfilled over half its task for the preparation of vitaminized grass meal. Over 270,000 tons of hay has been put in store, which is above the planned amount. (0001 GMT)

The grain harvest has begun in the Virgin Lands of Kazakhstan. The present harvest ripened in complex conditions. Some of the sown area suffered from drought. The summer rains this year were mostly thundershowers and fell on a thin strip so that in some fields now the grain is stunted. (0200 GMT)

Belorussian growers are nearing the completion of the harvesting of grain and pulse crops on the second million hectares. To date, grain crops have been cut on over 70 percent of the sown area. Most of these crops have been threshed. (0600 GMT)

A total of 450,000 tons of grain have been delivered to elevators in Tambovskaya Oblast. The oblast has promised to sell the state at least 1 million tons of grain. (1100 GMT)

Mass grain harvesting has started in Kustanayskaya Oblast; the crop covers almost 4 million hectares. (1200 GMT)

In Udmurtskaya ASSR to date, 100,000 tons of grain have been delivered to reception points, which is 50 percent of the planned amount. Winter rye has proved once again to be very suitable for local conditions. (1530 GMT)

In Lipetskaya Oblast, grain has been threshed on 500,000 hectares despite poor weather conditions. (1530 GMT)

Southern Ukrainian farms have already stored seed-grain for the autumn sowing. The number of new strains has increased. Winter wheat occupies about 60 percent of the area under grain-crops. Since the start of the 5-year plan, the crop-breeders have handed over 13 promising new strains. It is planned to sow these on about a quarter of the winter-wheat area. (1630 GMT)

Grain harvesting has begun in the Baykal area. Special attachments are being used to harvest grain that has been flattened by wind and rain. (1750 GMT)

Altay farms are in the midst of spring wheat harvesting. There are certain difficulties where the crop is stunted or thin. (1904 GMT)

On 21 August the first thousands tons of grain arrived at the elevators of the Virgin Lands. The daily capacity of the storehouses has increased by 250,000 tons. The distance the grain must travel to the state granaries has been considerably shortened. Increased storage capacity is now located deep in Tselinogradskaya Oblast near the fields. This enables state and collective farms to lower transport costs. (2300 GMT)

VIRGIN LANDS HARVESTING PREPARATIONS VIEWED

PM191333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by correspondent G. Shipitko: "The Virgin Lands Start Harvesting"]

[Excerpts] North Kazakhstan -- North Kazakhstan's grain producers are to harvest more than 17 million hectares of grain crops. Thousands of harvesting and transport complexes, detachments and links are ready to start work.

The Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum set the republic's farmers the responsible task of increasing gross grain production to 28-29 million tons in the current 5-year plan period. The biggest contribution is to be made by the Virgin Landers.

The harvest campaign in the north of the republic, where the question of whether or not Kazakhstan will have a big harvest is decided, will this year be one of the most difficult in recent years. The early spring and subsequent cold spell affected the growth of grain crops and their ripening times, but grain producers' most serious trial was still to come. In most parts of the Virgin Lands, scarcely a drop of rain fell during the period when the wheat was tillering and developing secondary roots.

These conditions have also determined the character of the coming harvest campaign. Many farms have already begun selective grain harvesting. The first tens of thousands of hectares of grain now have been harvested in Kokchetavskaya Oblast. Harvesting has also begun unusually early in Karagandinskaya and Turgayskaya Oblasts.

"All this presupposes special tactics this season," V. Kozyrev, deputy chief of the Kazakhstan Ministry of Agriculture Arable Farming Administration, says.

"Agronomic conferences, in which the republic's top experts and scientists took part, were held for this purpose in every Virgin Land oblast. This made it possible to formulate recommendations for grain producers in conformity with the conditions prevailing this year. Harvesting conditions differ from oblast to oblast, of course, but it is already clear that almost half of the sown area must be harvested soon because of stunted grain crops.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in north Kazakhstan have now formed integrated mechanized detachments and drawn up schedules for the delivery of grain to elevators. The number of collectives where progressive labor organization methods -- the combitrailer method, which is now well-established in the Virgin Lands, and a modification of it, the batch method of transporting grain from field to threshing floor -- will be used has increased.

The rate at which equipment is being made ready in the Virgin Lands for the coming harvest is higher than in previous years.

Unfortunately, the overall and average figures disguise shortcomings. In Turgayskaya and Tselinogradskaya Oblasts there are farms where only 2/3 of reapers have been serviced. Nor is the tractor pool, which has one of the most complex tasks to solve at harvest time -- to move the grain from the combines and, as soon as harvesting is over, to start fall plowing -- completely ready.

This crowded schedule of operations is dictated by the conditions prevailing this year. Of course, not everything here depends on the machine operators themselves. Their grievances against employees of Goskomselkhoztekhnika associations, which have not always managed to provide farms with spare parts, are completely justified.

In Kokchetavskaya Oblast, for example, only 1,400 of the planned 3,000 combine batteries have been allocated. There is a shortage of belts, knife sections [segmenty] and... the list could be continued. Yet these are deliveries from stock, which for some reason or other have been delayed until September.

The success of the harvest depends on the smooth working of every link in the "field to elevator" grain production chain. If every farm is not yet completely ready for harvesting, how have grain procurement workers approached this operation? Much work has been done here in recent years. Elevators and grain reception centers are capable of taking delivery of up to 1 million tons of grain daily and drying half of it immediately. A ramified network of reception centers in remote areas makes it possible to reduce transit time and expedite grain deliveries. This ultimately means better quality grain and fewer losses.

But procurement workers still have unresolved problems. In some places the preparation of grain reception centers and elevators has not been finished because of late delivery of essential materials. This is what has happened at the Ladyzhskiy, Minskiy and Druzhbinskiy enterprises in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. Here they have still not finished serving processing equipment and grain reception yards must still be blacktopped.

Drivers also have numerous complaints about farm roads. They are potholed and bumpy. Grain and time is lost on them. In Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast's Bishkulskiy and Timiryazevskiy Virgin-Land Rayons the roads to grain reception centers have not even been cambered. It would seem that the leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, road organizations and local ispolkoms should take more effective steps to keep roads and access roads in good order.

The experience of previous years shows that the continuity of procurement work depends largely on truckers and how well they organize grain deliveries. Approximately 20,000 trucks will be operating on the roads from the Virgin Land grain fields, a substantial number of which are in the heavy-freight category.

"More than 3,000 of our trucks and 1,600 trailers will be working in the fields of north Kazakhstan's three oblasts," I was told by V. Datsyuk, chief of the Karaganda truck administration. "Using trucks from the Kama plant with trailers enables us to move grain three times more quickly than when using these trucks without trailers."

The combitrailer and batch methods of moving grain from combines also reduce the need for trucks and the cost of each ton of grain. The main advantage here lies in the acceleration of the harvesting rate and in the condition of the grain.

The achievements of north Kazakhstan's truckers would be greater if the leaders of some farms adopted a more understanding attitude to this way of organizing labor. Its effectiveness is also reduced by outmoded loading and unloading equipment at threshing floors, a shortage of heavy, freight weighers and cramped grain threshing floors, which sometimes means that trailer trains must stand idle.

The first trucks and trailer trains laden with new-season grain are at work on the roads from the Virgin Lands grain fields. Ensuring that there are no delays and interruptions here is the duty of all grain producers' partners; grain is a top priority and is a concern of all the people.

GORBACHEV ATTENDS KHARKOV AGRICULTURAL SEMINAR

LD201632 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An all-union seminar conference on raising soil fertility and effective use of chemicalization in agriculture is being held in Kharkov. For 2 days the participants in the seminar have acquainted themselves with the experience of creation of agrotechnical complexes and the rational utilization of fertilizers on farms in Kharkovskaya Oblast. At a plenary session today there was a discussion on questions of the further development of the country's unified agrochemical service.

Taking part in the work of the session was Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

MVD PROPOSES QUARANTINE DURING HARVEST PERIOD

PM201553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "IZVESTIYA'S Effectiveness"]

[Text] The USSR MVD [replies to] critical correspondence under the heading "Potato Battles of Khersonskaya Oblast Truck Farmers." A proposal has been submitted on regulations for the introduction of quarantine restrictions during the mass harvesting period.

Comrade B. Shumilin, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs, has reported that a check carried out as a result of the correspondence (No 178/179) has established the following: In April 1982 Khersonskiy Oblispolkom adopted a decision to impose quarantine restrictions in the struggle against potato pests and diseases, prohibiting the removal of potatoes from the oblast without the appropriate veterinary certificates. The oblispolkom's Internal Affairs Administration was entrusted with monitoring the removal of potatoes, and in this connection additional positions were created temporarily on the oblast's territory from among militia workers.

With a view to preventing any incorrect actions on the part of the militia workers, the correspondence under the heading "Potato Battles of Khersonskaya Oblast Truck Farmers" was discussed at a conference of the personnel of the subdivisions of the Khersonskiy Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration's State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate. Together with representatives of party and soviet organs and the prosecutor's office, the leadership of the oblast's Internal Affairs Administration took part in explaining to citizens of Novaya Mayachka settlement, Tsyurupinskiy Rayon, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum on the system for the sale by them of agricultural products from personal plots. At present the quarantine restrictions in Khersonskaya Oblast have been lifted.

In connection with the materials published in IZVESTIYA in 1981 on the detention of motor vehicles with potatoes by militia workers of Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts, the USSR MVD has submitted a proposal on regulations for the introduction of quarantine restrictions during the mass harvesting period.

TASS 'ANNOUNCEMENT': SOYUZ T-7 COMPLETES LINKUP

LD202244 Moscow TASS in English 2240 GMT 20 Aug 82

["Space Complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 -- Soyuz-T-7 in Orbit -- TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 21 TASS -- The spaceship Soyuz T-7 docked with the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 manned by Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev at 22.32, Moscow time, on August 20, 1982.

A manned scientific research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 -- Soyuz T-7 started functioning in the near-earth space after the transfer of Leonid Popov, Aleksandr Serebrov and Svetlana Savitskaya into the station. The five-cosmonaut crew, with a woman cosmonaut among them for the first time, began carrying out joint research.

The scientific program of the flight is intended for seven days and envisages the accomplishment of astrophysical and technical experiments; observation and photography of the earth's surface in the interests of various branches of the economy and a large amount of medico-biological research and experiments.

According to the telemetry data, the on-board systems of the orbital station Salyut 7 are functioning normally. Comrades Berezovoy, Lebedev, Popov, Serebrov and Savitskaya are feeling well.

COSMOS-1401 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 20 AUGUST

LD201618 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 20 TASS -- Today the artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1401 has been launched in the Soviet Union. It carries aboard scientific equipment intended to continue the study of the natural resources of the earth for various fields of the Soviet economy and also for international cooperation.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following characteristics: initial period of revolution -- 89.3 minutes, maximum distance from the earth surface -- 282 km, minimum distance -- 226 km, inclination of the orbit -- 82.3 degrees.

The equipment operates normally.

OFFICER REVIEWS BOOK ON CPSU'S ROLE IN MILITARY

LD212132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1010 GMT 21 Aug 82

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Text] A book called "The CPSU and Military Organizational Development" [KPSS i Voennoye Stroitelstvo] has been published. Respected comrades, Colonel Vladimir Sergeyevich (Peshcherikov), editor-in-chief of the editorial board of "Military Political Literature" [Voyenno-Politicheskaya Literatura], the Military Publishing House of the USSR Ministry of Defense, will familiarize us with it:

The themes of our publications are wide-ranging, and this is understandable because contemporary military affairs can be extremely complex, responsible and diverse. In this multiplicity of problems there is a theme which, in military parlance, is always on the front line and in the main line of advance. This theme is the leadership of the Communist Party, military organizational development and the defense of the socialist fatherland, and the personal example of Communists in battles for the motherland. It was illuminated in such books, for example, as "The CPSU -- The Organizer of the Defense of the Socialist Fatherland," "The Fighters of the Party," "The CPSU on the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union," and many others.

Not long ago, in the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, the Military Publishing House published a new book which immediately attracted the attention of the public and the press. It is called "The CPSU and Military Organizational Development." It was prepared by the Institute of Military History of the Ministry of Defense under the editorship of Army General Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev.

The whole content of the book shows clearly and convincingly that the leadership of the Communist Party plays a decisive role in every sphere of activity of our society, including in the sphere of military organizational development. Following Lenin's behest that any revolution is worthwhile only if it is capable of defending itself, the party consistently implements genuinely scientific military policy. The 26th CPSU Congress stressed that the party and the state, taking account of the complexity of the international situation, do not lose sight for a single day of the question of strengthening of the country's defense power, of the organizational development and preparation of the armed forces of the USSR. The aim of the military policy of the CPSU is noble and human -- creating favorable conditions for peaceful, communist construction in our country, ensuring a reliable defense and security for the socialist community, and strengthening of peace throughout the world. This is its fundamental distinction from the military policy of the reactionary imperialist forces, who are to blame for the fact that the situation in the world recently has heated up in a particularly dangerous fashion.

The reader will find interesting material in this book about the activity of the party to strengthen the defense potential of the Soviet state, the technical equipment of the armed forces, the training of military cadres, the educating of the personnel of army and fleet in a spirit of friendship and brotherhood with the peoples of the USSR, of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, in a spirit of constant vigilance and battle readiness. Special chapters are devoted to the activity of military soviets, party and political work among the troops and the questions of defense cooperation among the fraternal countries of socialism.

That was our little narrative about the book "The CPSU and Military Organizational Development". It is now on its way to ever new readers, and desks of the editors of the Military Publishing House already have manuscripts of future books about the leadership of the Communist Party, of military organizational development and of the defense of the socialist fatherland, including the ideological work of the CPSU in the army in action led by the fighting alliance of the party and military cadres. Some time will pass and these books will also march toward the readers and will take up their battle position in the main line of advance of the ideological front, which is constantly in action. They will also teach Soviet people to love their motherland selflessly and to defend it wholeheartedly.